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Emigrant engineer costs 32,000 dollars

New Delhi, May 30 (UNI): Every Indian engineer emigrating abroad means a loss of 32,000 U.S. dollars.

And every immigrant engineer means a gain of 297,000 dollars to the United States.

These estimates have been made in a study by a United Nations conference on trade and development (UNCTAD) on "reverse transfer of technology."

Every emigrating arts, science or commerce graduate costs India 17,000 dollars.

To the developing countries taken as a whole, an emigrating doctor or engineer means a loss of 44,000 dollars. On every emigrating natural or social scientist they lose 33,000 dollars.

However, the report estimates the gross median income gained by the United States for every immigrant doctor is several times more. This is based on the higher economic and income levels there.

The gain in the case of an immigrant engineer is 297,000 dollars, a natural scientist, 258,000 dollars and a social scientist, 253,000 dollars.

Based on these calculations, the report estimates that contributions made by India to the U.S. economy in 1970 through the supply of skilled manpower was 874.5 million dollars.

The contributions of the developing countries as a whole that year was 3,662 million dollars.

Janata victory in election

Jaipur — May 30. The Janata Party, retained the Barnera seat to the Rajasthan State Assembly in a by-election with its candidate Kalyan Singh Kalvi winning by a margin exceeding the votes polled by the Congress (I) candidate Ram Prasad Laddha on whose behalf Mrs. Indira Gandhi had undertaken a hectic tour of the constituency just before the poll.

According to political observers the Janata party's victory could prove to be a reversal of the pro-congress (I) trend reflected three by-elections in Uttar Pradesh earlier this month when the people of her home state gave Mrs. Indira Gandhi her only seat to the Lok Sabha — after totally rejecting her in March 1977 - and two more seats to the State Assembly.

Criminal charges likely against Indira and son

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi : While there is no clear indication as to what action the government proposes to take on the reports of the Shah Commission, the possibilities are that criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code would be filed against the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. Similar cases would also be initiated against some of the officials indicated by the Commission.

Legal opinion is divided on the question whether penal action can be taken against Mrs. Gandhi for her advice to the President to declare internal emergency, however unconstitutional the advice may be, because it can be argued as a matter of judgement. Similarly, the emergence of her son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, as the "unconstitutional centre of power", although at her convenience, may not come under the purview of penal action.

But illegal detention and wrongful confinement, illegal demolition of individual properties, fabricated grounds for detention, antedating of detention orders under MISA and the like action which constitute misuse of atuhority, the responsibility of which in many cases has been pinned on Mrs. Gandhi and her son by the Commission, attracts the provisions of the Indian Penal Code as "cognisable offences".

Mrs. Gandhi has been going around telling the press and the public that she would be arrested and whisked away to an unknown place. She also expresses concern over the fate of her son who is at present in jail. This is characteristic of her tactics to reap political capital for she knows too well that her future, particularly her political future, would solely depend on how far she is able to muster public sympathy in her favour.

About her son, she told a foreign correspondent that "he can come back if the people want him." Her advice to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi while being sent to jail was : "This is your political rebirth. Do not worry and be brave." Come back to power, she must and that would be for the benefit of the country, she seems to believe.

The government is in no haste to book her in spite of pressure from within the ruling party. It is showing extra caution in dealing with her and the restraining force is Morarji Desai who feels that all legal aspects must be thoroughly gone into and the law must take its own course. The gandhian in him show no semblance of political vendetta.

Another reason for caution is that the government would not like to repeat the "drama" of October 3 when Mrs. Gandhi was arrested and released by the court unconditionally when she gained publicity in her favour.

The cabinet sub-committee is examining each charge and collecting evidence in support of it before filing criminal charges against Mrs. Gandhi and all other indicted in the reports of the Commission. The reports appearing in the Press about the proposed action on the commission's recommendations are mere speculations.

Indira has shares in multinationals

Calcutta — Jyotirmoy Bosu CPI-M MP, told newsmen here that an inquiry by the Central Board of Direct Taxes had revealed that Mrs. Gandhi and her family members held equity shares in a number of multinationals and monopoly concerns.

Bosu said the Central Board of Direct Taxes had conducted the inquiry on a demand made by him and sent him the report disclosing the shares. Bosu said he had asked the Board to ascertain the market value of the shares. The face value of the shares, as per the copy of the report given to newsmen about Rs. 258,912. The shares were held by Mrs. Gandhi, her two sons Sanjay and Rajiv and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.

Bosu said the Central Board of Direct Taxes had sent him a detailed report on cash receipts by the National Herald for Rs. 8,267,476 credited in the books of account without the names of persons from whom the cash was recieved. The inquiry was still going into the matter, he said.

Started by Jwaharlal Nehru, the "National Herald", is published simultaneously from New Delhi and Lucknow.

The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, inaugurated the Conference of Inspector-Generals of Police in New Delhi on May 16. In the context of the law and order situation in the country. He exhorted them to win the confidence of the people.

Further concessions to Indians abroad

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Government of India has further relaxed the transfer of resident rules to allow persons resident abroad for more than two years to bring back free of duty all household effects actually used by them, provided that they stay in India for at least one year.

However, airconditioners, refrigerators and deep-freezers will be liable to duty at 50 per cent of the central excise duty on similar items produced in India. Cars, vessels and cine films of 35 mm are not included in the list of household effects.

The duty free limit of personal jewellery used by a person who has lived abroad for more than a year has been increased from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,500 for males and from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000 for females.

For the first time foreign tourists visiting India have been permitted to bring gifts for friends and relatives duty free up to a limit of Rs. 500. Such tourists of Indian origin can bring gifts up to Rs. 1000.

Highly qualified scientists, doctors, engineers and technologists transferring residence to India will be permitted the duty free import of Rs. 30,000 worth of professional equipment. This is intended as an incentive to attract highly qualified persons back to the country.

Over and above the duty free limit passengers can bring goods worth Rs. 2000 without an import licence (as against the limit of Rs. 750 from a selected list of 11 items hitherto allowed) on payment of import duty except airconditioners, refrigerators and deep freezers. In case of passengers returning after three months the limit is fixed at Rs. 5000.

Such persons can also bring arms once in 10 years and in the case of pistols and revolvers the maximum calibre allowed will be 0.32.

A tourist of Indian origin can bring goods worth Rs. 5000 except firearms, TV sets, airconditioners and refrigerators provided that the custom duty is paid in foreign exchange.

Domestic pets in limited number and one dog can be imported without a licence, but on payment of duty.

The duty paid limit has been restricted to Rs. 500 in all cases involving perfumes, cosmetics, synthetic and blended fabrics.

Indians returning from abroad after short visits are allowed to bring goods worth Rs.1000 free of duty and goods worth Rs. 2000 in addition therefore on payment of duty.

Professional equipments of a specialized nature up to Rs. 5000 can be imported by scientists, doctors, engineers and technologists. Items like typewriters, cameras, cassette recorders and dictaphones are not allowed in the category.

Items not included in the duty free entitlement are: airconditioners, cars, scooters, motor cycles, refrigerators, deep-freezers, TV sets, cooking ranges, washing machines, movie cameras and projectors, fire-arms cigarettes and alcohol in excess of the normal limits, record players, amplifiers, tape recorders, and any combination of these with a radio. Calculators will qualify for duty-free entitlement.

Till now, the duty-free baggage limit has been Rs. 500 with another Rs. 750 worth of goods permitted without an import licence on payment of duty. Those who have been abroad for more than three months used to be allowed another Rs. 500 worth of household articles duty-free, and this limit has been increased to Rs. 1,000.

The import of professional equipment of a specialized nature has been permitted up to Rs. 5,000 for scientists engineers and technologists. This will not apply to items of common use like typewriters, cameras, cassette recorders and dictaphones. Mr. Aggarwal said he had personally been in favour of permitting journalists to import typewriters and cameras duty free, but the government had not concurred.

The duty-free limit for personal jewellery used by a person who has lived abrod more than year has been increased from Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 for males and Rs. 2,050 to Rs. 3,000 for females.

For the first time, foreign tourists visiting India have been permitted to bring gifts for friends and relatives duty free up to a limit of Rs. 500. If such tourists are of Indian origin the limit goes up to Rs. 1,000. In addition to this tourists can import other items for personal use subject to re-export when they leave the country. A written undertaking for reexport will be required in the case of professional equipment, audio-visual aids, cine equipment and TV equipment.

The transfer of residence rules till now have permitted passengers returning home after more than three years abroad to bring a number of items duty free, but less for passengers abroad for two years. The distinction is now being abolished. Henceforth a person resident abroad for two years can bring back free of duty all household effects actually used by him, provided he then stays in India for at least one year. However, this privilege will not apply to cars, vessels, planes, and cine films of 35mm and above. Air conditioners, refrigerators, deep-freezes will be charged duty at 50 per cent of the central excise duty on similar items produced in India.

Highly qualified scientists, doctors engineers and technologists transferring residence to India will be permitted the duty-free import of Rs. 30,000 worth of professional equipment. This is intended as an incentive to attract highly qualified persons back to the country.

Over and above the duty-free limit, passengers have till now been allowed to import any 11 items from a shopping list prepared by the government up to a maximum of Rs. 750 on which import duty has to be paid. The advantage here has been raised to Rs. 2,000 and any items whatsoever can be imported except air-conditioners, refrigerators and deep- freezers. Persons returning after over three months can bring Rs. 5,000 of such goods on payment of duty.

Such persons may also import fire- arms on condition that they have not imported the same category of fire-arms in the last ten years, and in the case of pistols and revolvers the maximum calibre allowed will be 0.32.

A tourist of Indian origin can bring up to Rs. 5,000 worth of goods except firearms, TV sets, air conditioners and refrigerators, provided he pays customs duty in foreign currency.

Animal lovers will be glad to hear that up to one dog and other domestic pets in limited number can be imported without a licence but on payment of duty.

The duty-paid limit will be restricted to Rs. 500 in all cases involving perfumes, cosmetics, synthetic and blended fabrics.

Aggarwal said no calculations had been made regarding the revenue loss consequent on the liberalization of baggage rules, as this was not thought relevant to the issue. He said customs collections at airports had gone up from 56.6 million to Rs. 167.7 million in Bombay between 1975 and 1977, from Rs. 18.2 million to Rs. 39.3 million in Delhi, from Rs. 7.6 million to 23.7 million in Madras, and had fallen from Rs. 3 million to Rs. 2.8 million in Calcutta because of a reduction in international flights to that airport.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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U.S. doctor to run health camp

New Delhi — Founder of the Hippocrates Health Institute of Boston Dr. Ann Wigmore has arrived here to conduct a "Health Restoration Camp" at the invitation of Bharatiya Yoga Sansthan which proposes to have 100 patients suffering from all kinds of diseases including cancer.

A protagonist of natural foods, Dr. Wigmore will administer no medicines to the patients who will be given wheat grass chlorophyl, vegetables fruit juices and sprouted cereals.

She firmly believes that most health problems result from deficiencies, that the vital need is nourishment and that the nourishment has to be unprocessed, uncooked, and grown in organic soil free of fertilizers and pesticides.

Dr. Wigmore, who is 68, says she has been living on natural food for 40 years and she has not been ill for a day. She talked of one period of eight months when she lived on 25 cents a day by eating sprouted seeds and drinking wheat grass juice.

What does this chlorophyl do? Basically, it cleans out the colon and removes the toxins that arise from decomposed food and other impurities in the walls of the intestines.

"People in the US are starving, but they don't know it" she said, making the point that eating the wrong kind of food can also lead to malnutrition. She takes a dim view of pasturised milk, which she says causes bacteria, and therefore diseases.

In her institute, patients suffering from cancer have been known to have shown improvement in three weeks time, she says. Eighty per cent of those who come to the Hippocrates Health Institute every year have cancer. She gives the instance of a patient who overcame breast cancer through a natural diet, asserting that the body is self- cleansing and self-healing.

Of things

New Delhi — This is the story about things "Phoren". A Delhi-based journalist told his friends and colleagues that he was shortly going abroad on official work.

Requests for "phoren" items of personal use poured in thick and fast.

The journalist being a meticulous man, he went on noting down the requests in his diary.

The majority of his friends and colleagues wanted only cassette recorders and tapes, calculators and transmitter radios. Lovers of a good drink mentioned one famous brand or another — and each one, of course, wanted only one bottle.

Women invariably wanted gorgette sarees, perfumes and

"Phoren"

popular cosmetics. Also hair driers and mixies — "if you can manage it". Mothers of children wanted no more than readymade garments and mechanical toys.

The owners of imported cars would feel "most obliged" if the foreign-bound journlaist could buy some spares which were not available in India. There were also requests for blades, books and "whatever else you think fit."

The diary got steadily filled up. The man calculated that if he were to oblige every one who had made a request, he would probably have to charter a plane.

The journalist has just left for "phoren", but he forget to take the diary when he boarded the plane.

U.S.Lawyer assists Indira

New Delhi (FOC): A top ranking American criminal lawyer William Sheffield, has been engaged to assit Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her son, Sanjay Gandhi, who are facing criminal charges in Delhi courts.

Mrs. Gandhi is facing trial (for her refusal to testify on oath before the Shah Commission) in the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Mr. P.K. Jain and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is facing trial in the Kissa Kursi Ka case in the court of the Additional Sessions Judge, O.N. Vohra. Mr. Sheffield was present in the courts during the proceedings on May 8 and 9.

Mr. Sheffield is reported to have told an enquiring newsman that he was not being sponsored by any agency. He became interested on his own after reading about Mrs. Gandhi's problems and volunteered his help and continued in correspondence with her lawyers since September last offering suggestions.

At present the American lawyer functions in an advisory capacity, but he hopes that it would be possible for him to appear before the court should a need arise. He returned to California where he practices to come back during the next hearing of the cases. He declined to disclose the fee charged from Mrs. Gandhi altough he said his fee in USA is $100 per day.

Perks to MPs

New Delhi - Indian MPs are entitled to more perks and privileges than parliamentarians in most of other countries.

A recent Lok Sabha Secretariat publication which lists the remunerations and facilities available to parliamentarians in India and other countries shows that in many respects Indian MPs are more pampered than their counter- parts elsewhere.

For example, Inida is the only democracy where an MP is automatically entitled to a house at a highly subsidized rent. Except in some cases accommodation is provided to 160 members.

The Indian pension scheme is also unique. Under an act which was passed during the emergency every MP who has served five years in Parliament is entitled to a pension of Rs. 300 a month and an additional Rs. 50 a month for each year of service in excess of five years, up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

Chavan again

Satara (Maharashtra)— Congress leader Y.B. Chavan said that he will wage a "life long battle against the reemergence of dictatorial tendencies in the country.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi he said was the embodiment "of those qualities which went to make a dictator."

Addressing party workers here he said the Congress would not allow to be exploited to perpetuate a dynastic rule.

"I, with or without the support of party colleagues will resist with my last breath the forces bent on strengthening the hands of Mrs. Gandhi," he said.

Chavn regretted that he did not take initiative in discouraging the party cadre when it went all

Why Jana

The spectacle of disunity with the Janata party was not the only reason why the Janata nominee lost at Azamgarh. The Party's choice of its candidate was a brazen display of narrow communalism. The candidate at Azamgarh was of condescending political antecedents.

Incidentally, Chandra Yadaav's subject defeat continues the prescipitate downward trend in the fortunes of the Chavan-Swaran Singh Congress which will no doubt spur further defections from the Congress to Congress(I).

The Janata Party has already built up a heavy debit side in its 15-month performance.

Whether in the industrial sphere or in Government departments or in academic campuses law and order has broken down and administrative laxity has led to degeneration of liberty into licence.

At the same time, as in Mrs. Gandhi's regime, both the party and the nation are being treated as if they are one and indivisible. The same intolerance of opposition, characteristic of

Gold impo

Surat — Commerce Minister Mohan Dharia disclosed a new Government scheme to import gold for export of gold jewellery.

For export purposes the amount of gold as may be required will be allowed to be imported at international prices without hindrance, he said.

Dharia was inaugurating the 'Indian Diamond Institute' set up by the Gem and Jewellery Export Council at an industrial estate at Karargam, with assistance from the Central and State Governments. The aim of the institute is to turn out an army of artisans trained in the cutting and polishing of diamonds and to train such other youngmen who would be capable of setting up their own production of export units.

He said the Government and surveys had shown that there was a big and untaped potential in export of Indian gold jewellery to the Arab countries and other places.

Dharia said that the strength of the scheme, which would be finalized soon, was its large employment content and in the case of diamonds.

The value of labour added to the imported gold would be as much as 35 to 45 per cent.

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Chavan to work against Indira

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Mrs. Indira Gandhi he said, was the embodiment "of those qualities which went to make a dictator".

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"I, with or without the support of party colleagues will resist with my last breath the forces bent on strengthening the hands of Mrs. Gandhi," he said.

Chavn regretted that he did not take initiative in discouraging the party cadre when it went all to praise Mrs. Gandhi alone for the success the country attained whether on the agriculture front or in Bangaldesh.

The achievements on several fronts in the past should have been rightly attributed to the Congress party. "Personalities do not count much when it comes to formulation and implementation of the party's policies and programs," he said.

Again it was the Congress policy all along which had nurtured the cause of the minorities and the downtrodden, yet Mrs. Gandhi skilfully manouevered to project her own image.

The defeat of the Congress in the last Lok Sabha election was essentially the "rejection of the personality cult and the emergency excesses," he said.

Why Janata debacle

The spectacle of disunity within the Janata party was not the only reason why the Janata nominee lost at Azamgarh. The Party's choice of its candidate was a brazen display of narrow communalism. The candidate at Azamgarh was of condescript political antecedents.

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At the same time, as in Mrs. Gandhi's regime, both the party and the nation are being treated as if they are one and indivisible. The same intolerance of opposition characteristic of the emergency period, is now being exhibited with equal sensitivity, and some Janata Ministers are blaming the Press for the party's problems and difficulties.

With every successive plan in the past disparities widened. It was thought that when Janata took over, this trend would be reversed. But events have falsified this hope, despite strategy the Rolling Plan is supposed to envisage. The Rolling Plan does not make the necessary radical changes in the pattern of planning to rectify the distortions of the past.

No doubt, Janata has made massive investment provisions for rural development and employment and employment generation, which testify to its sincerity for the weaker sections of society.

But sincerity alone will not deliver the goods.

The by-elections held so far are too few in number to furnish data for firm judgement. Nevertheless as trend-setters they have a propaganda value. There are not a few in India who view with trepidation the beginnings of a new "Indira Wave."

Gold import for export

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He said the Government analysis and surveys had shown that there was a big and nearly untaped potential in exports of Indian gold jewellery to the Gulf countries and other places.

Dharia said that the basic strength of the scheme, which would be finalized soon, was in its large employment content as in the case of diamonds.

The value of labour added to the imported gold would be as much as 35 to 45 per cent. The export production of this value-added item was thus a source of substantial additional employment and increased foreign exchange earnings, he said.

MOVING ?
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New spacecrafts being built

New Delhi — Three spacecraft are being designed, fabricated and integrated by Indian engineers, according to the director of the satellite centre, Dr. U.R. Rao.

The first of these is the satellites for earth observation. It will be launched within a year. Through remote sensing it will obtain data on forestry, hydrology and land bodies, snow cover and melting.

The second is Rohini, weighing 40 kg, which will be launched next year with India's own satellite launche vehicle, SLV-3.

The third is an experimental communications satellite Apple. It will be the first geostationary satellite to be put up by India in cooperation with the European Space Agency.

Rao is hopeful that along with the successful completion of this program, the ISRO satellite centre would establish most of the basic capabilities and infrastructure necessary for India's future space application programs in cooperation with various industries and other institutions.

The first Indian spacecraft put in orbit, Aryabhatta, has provided the experience and infrastructure necessary for future programs.

Rao says, that the technological systems of Aryabhatta launched on April 19, 1975, with the aid of Soviet Booster from a Soviet cosmodrome are still working satisfactorily.

Widows decry remarriage

New Delhi — Very few widows (2.2%) wish personally to marry again although a sizeable section (25%) among them believe in principle, that widows should remarry, a study in the Union Territory of Delhi, sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare, has revealed.

Despite their relatively young age, 95% of widows do not wish to remarry as they feel they are too old and have grown up children or believe it is against their religion to remarry.

Other personal factors against remarriage include fear of the neglect of their children.

One in 10 interviewed said attachment to the late husband was the reason why she did not wish to remarry. About the same number are convinced one should marry only once in life.

No tilt in foreign policy

New Delhi — External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee said here that India's policy served to demonstrate that a principled relationship was not subordinate to twist in the fortunes of a political party or the whims and fate of an individual.

Referring to the "greater balance and sobriety" in this country's dealings with the big powers Vajpayee said: "those who accuse us of tilting dangerously are unable to appreciate this transformation, for they themselves have never stood straight. India is too mature and proud a country to want to tilt this way or the other."

The main object of India's foreign policy, Vajpayee explained while inaugurating a seminar at Jawaharlal Nehru University, was to create around the country an environment of peace, trust and stability which would permit the optimum utilisation of its natural and manpower resources for economic, social and cultural advancement. It was only in a climate of trust and peace that the creative forces of the people could be released and harnessed for improving the well-being of society.

"We relize that security comes through inner strength, economic political and social, he continued. It comes through the stability of our democratic institutions. The object is not to attain strategic advantages or extract a concession or two from weaker fellow nations. This would be counter-productive."

Vajpayee referred to the dilemma some found between a nation's security and external morality. A pragmatic foreign policy, they said, was essential for national interest at the sacrifice of morality and principles. "To me such a dilemma appears unreal if not totally contrived. It may give some short-term advantages but by hurting someone else, or perpetrating injustice they are not really promoting their own long-term interest."

States offered incentive

New Delhi — Prime Minister Morarji Desai has informed the States Chief Ministers that the Centre proposed to distribute 8 percent of its assistance to the States on the basis of their performance in family planning.

In a letter Desai said he recognized the inevitability of slow-down in the implementation of family planning program because of the coercive measures adopted in the past. Even so, the fact remained that "this change-over would require more concentrated and meaningful application of the programs hitherto."

Desai said it had to be recognized that "it is a program not so much for the individual as for the family. We cannot single out individuals and deal with them. We have to reach every family in order to propogate measures for a check on population."

Referring to the proposed linkage between Central assistance and family welfare program, Desai said that it was a "healthy procedure which will ensure a fair and just share to each State according to its contribution in this national effort."

Jail for bad goods exporters

Madras, May 29 (UNI): Exporters of sub-standard goods will be jailed for three years under a new legislation proposed by the Indian Government.

Announcing this here today, India's Commerce Minister, Mohan Dharia, said he hoped to introduce the Bill during the next session of Parliament.

"Inaugurating the tenth annual general meeting of the southern State of Tamil Nadu state board of the Indian Manufacturers Organization, Mr. Dharia said exporters of sub-standard goods were not only trying to cheat the purchasers abroad but also bring a bad name for the country.

Mr. Dharia said he was prepared to accept self acertification by the exports but if any exporter tried to cheat the buyers by selling substandard goods the government had to protect the fair name of Indian goods, he added.

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EDITOR: Mrs. T. J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Parakot Das 633-7723

VANCOUVER: Sabu Singh 681-5792 Res., 681-5321 Office.

NEW DELHI George Mathew.

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CANADA DAY

Preparations are being made in many Canadian cities to celebrate the 111th birthday of Canadian nation on July 1, 1978. Considering the current political, economic and social turmoil in which the country finds itself, this day is of great importance not only to canadian citizens, but also to potential canadians and friends of Canada.

People of Indian origin in Canada should show their enthusiasm to participate in the festivities in various parts of the country. Such an eager participation will visibly demonstrate to all the people that persons of Indian origin here are not mere birds of passage or economic opportunists but a group that is very much interested in the future of this country because their own (and of their children) interests are closely intertwined with the Canada of tomorrow.

Even if some of the other ethnic groups are not eager to have the Indo- Canadians involved in the celebrations, that should not deter us from seeking such participation. Where there is a will, there will be a way.

In these days when Indo-Canadians are sometimes discriminated against because of their colour and culture, it is important to demonstrate in an emotional way as well our commitment to the ideals this country of ours stands for. We hope Indo-Canadians will consider this as an opportunity to show our commitment to this country — a country that has provided the vast majority of us with excellent opportunities and challenges.

How we got the name, Canada

(Canadian Scene): The first time the name "Canada" was presented to European eyes was on a map Jacques Cartier made of his voyage up the St. Lawrence River in 1534. The name is undoubtedly of Indian origin. In several Algonkian languages, including Huron and Mohawk, Kan-a-ta or Kan-a-da means "a place where people live," or a village.

When Cartier arrived at the Indian town of Stadacona, now Quebec City, he must have heard the word "Kanata" and thought it referred to the name of the region. On his map he put the name "Canada" on the area between the Saguenay River and what is now Quebec City. The area upstream from that was called "Hochelaga" on his map. Below the Saguenay River he called the region "Saguenay" — also an Indian word.

The 16th century map- maker, Mercator, used the name New France for the French colony along the St. Lawrence, but Dutch and English map-makers gave that name a broader meaning, extending it to the French colony of Acadia, now the Maritime provinces. After the English conquest of Acadia in 1713, the name Canada started to be applied to the St. Lawrence region, which was still a French colony.

After the British victory on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, the name Quebec (which may derive from the Algonkian word meaning "narrows") started to be used for the former French territory along the St. Lawrence, and this name remained in use until the Canada Act was passed by the British Parliament in 1791. This Act created a new colony called Upper Canada (now Ontario) and gave the name Lower Canada to what is now Quebec. From this time the name Canada was used for the territory occupied by the two colonies, and this was not changed by the Act of Union, in 1840, which united the two colonies into one colony called Canada. Upper Canada became Canada West and Lower Canada became Canada East.

This system remained in effect until 1867 when Confederation linked Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the colony of Canada which once again was divided into two provinces. Canada West became Ontario and Canada East reverted to the old name Quebec.

The name Canada was applied to the new country only after a certain amount of debate. This started as soon as it became reasonably certain that Confederation would go into effect, and some of the proposed names appear to be rather outlandish. "Borealia" was one, along with "Cabotia", "Norland" and "Tuponia", an acrostic for the United Provinces of North America.

The debate was settled in 1865 by a speech made by Thomas D'Arcy McGee in the Parliament of the old colony of Canada, which at that time sat in Toronto. Declaring that there was no need to find a new name for the new country, McGee said, "We have all become proud of the name Canadian. And I ask any member of this House how he would feel if he woke up some fine morning and found he was a Tuponian, or a Norlander, or a Hochelagander, instead of Canadian."

So Canada it was, and it became the name that eventually spread across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Letters

Greatest democracy in the world

I just received the 4 May 1978 issue of the Canadian Indian Times and I am amused to find a letter to the editor from New Delhi signed by one G.M. under the title "unwarranted criticism". I do not wish to give a proper answer because it will take too much space but I would like to bring to the attention of the readers some blanket statements, misinterpretations and twisting of facts. The letter writer claims that my article was full of inaccuracies and devoid of facts. I checked with my notes and found nothing to substantiate G.M.'s claim. I did not say that the new section of the Delhi airport was designed after the emergency. It is a wishful thinking to assume that such a building could be completed in the last one year period with the type of sense of duty prevailing in the country ! It is not "a flight or two being delayed". If on eighteen consecutive days passengers take three to five hours to get out of the terminal building is it not something peculiar or is it part of the new awakening "what freedom means to millions of people"

I did not say that I stayed in a four star hotel in the city 18 k.m away. I stayed quite near to the airport and the normal fare was around Rs. 6 from my place of stay. G.M. claims that taxi rates are written down on boards outside the airport gate. But so also are many things witten down at many places. I do not wish to elaborate on which items are written down where. It all depends upon how the rules are enforced and who coforces it if there is anyone to enforce. Throughout my article I have merely pointed out what is happening around, with facts and figures and nothing but facts. G.M. compares human excrete with that of dogs. My "little knowledge" of Sanskrit tells me that there are some basic differences between the two speices. That is why one is classified as an animal and the other a human being. I am also "flabbargasted" to see my statements twisted around. I was just summarizing the thoughts of some of the strong supporters of the present regime "that the living standards of all the people should not be raised because there will be none left as servants and workers". It is not my view. I am not an expert on Indian Constitution or the philosophy of it. But I have some doubts about the new interpretations of the Constitution. During the last one year how many "untouchables" are burned alive, beaten to death and maimed? Could that be consistent with the "philosophy of the Constitution" or could there be something wrong with the upholders of the Constitution? The reader can write to their friends and relatives in India to search for a single essential consumer item of which the price did not go up after the emergency. During January when I visited Kerala I found the prices of onions and dried cillies, to name two items, more than ten times what they were during emergency.

These are two essential items which the villagers in Kerala have to buy from shops. The things which have become cheaper are honesty, political morality, conscience of newspapermen and reporters and many other things which I cannot mention in these colums because this is a family newspaper.

People like G.M. seem to be self-hypnotized by their own propaganda. The same type of rhetoric can be seen all over the news media in Inda - "lakhs of people languished in prison... hundreds of people were killed in prison". If one travels from Cape Comerin to New Delhi the only difference is that the statements "hundreds of people killed" become tousands and then lakhs as you go more and more north. Who are the ones writing "devoid of facts"?

How many people are killed during the last one year by police firing alone? How many are beaten up? How many are burned alive? How many public properties, business, trains, planes, ships are destroyed during the last one year? How many Harijan villages are burned to the ground? How many houses and shops are ransacked by rioters in the name of religion? How many schools, colleges and universities are open — working now? How many research establishments are functioning normally? Whom are the news media, the journalists, and the propagandists of India trying to kidd? Compare the total deaths, sufferings and destruction during the last one year to that during the emergency. Could it be that the sufferings of these people does not count and only the jailing of a few newspaper men that counts?

I had visited India before the emergency, during he emergency and after the emergency. I do not belong to any of the political parties or groups. I have watched the events without any emotional involvements. I can repeat with confidence that the first year of emergency was the only time in India when people enjoyed real freedom — freedom from exploiters racketeers, politicians and others, freedom to travel around without being molested, freedom to get a proper education for the children, freedom from religious harrassments freedom to get unadultrated food at normal prices, freedom to get essential food items, freedom to get proper service from civil servants without bribing, freedom to work in the factories without being gheraoed manhandled and beaten up, freedom to get cement and fertilizers, freedom to get help from police and law enforcement agencies etc. I am talking about ninety percent of the population who are the hard working agriculturists, sincere factory workers, honest office workers and others who want to do work, who want to have self-respect, who want to see the country progress, who want a better standard of living, who are not interested in playing politics, who do not want to live by exploiting others, who want to live in pece and prosperity. When G.M. and others talk about the loss of freedom whom are they talking about? Who are the people who lost their freedom? Smugglers, racketeers, loan sharks, food adulterators, hoarders politicians whose only means of livelihood is politics, labour leaders who survive by exploiting fellow workers and black mailing the managements, misguided newspaper men and reporters who had acquired an insatiable appetite for gossip, smutt and character assassinations, civil servants police and other public officials whose main source of income was the bribes, judiciary which proclaimed itself to be one notch above God and then demanded faithful worships from the earthlings and other similar people. If India is these people then they lost their freedoms. If India is the type of people described earlier then they gained their freedom for the first time during the first year of emergency. Thus a small minority lost their freedom and a great majority gained their freedom.

I had given my observations during the time of emergency. People not only approved but supported it in the parts of India I visited at that time. Two general elections have taken place since then and that too with all the news media howling around about the horrors of emergency, with the money flowing around, with big time politicians parading one after the other, with juicy scandals leaked out from the dozens of commissions of inquiries but nothing has changed to indicate that my observations were incorrect. I had only a little underestimated the extent of support for emergency. No one in their right mind can deny the fact that India, for the first time, saw the sign of stability, progress, prosperity and self-respect during the time of emergency. What are the achievements during the last year? Dozens of commissions, strikes, riots, buring and looting, police firing and destruction of public and private properties.

To me it does not matter if X or Y rules India. It is my country of birth and like many others who are abroad but who were born in India, I would like to see India progressing economically militarily and becoming a strong country and people having a better standard of living. In my opinion this cannot be done by collective leadership which means no leadership, by establishing dozens of commissions to dig up the past rather than bringing in new programs and governing the country, by centenarians, by letting loose all types of unsocial elements in the name of freedom and by waiting for problems to get solved by themselves. It needs dynamic leadership people who are courageous enough to take some action. It needs discipline and leaders who can discipline if a small section of the population refuses to be self disciplined. The only person who has demonstrated the ability for true leadership so far is Mrs. Gandhi. There may be other youngsters equally capable but who have not yet got their chances. But if the present political climate continues it will be very difficult to bring up a dynamic leader who won't switch from Marxists to Swatantra for a cup of coffee and a banana, from Congress for Democracy to Jan Sangh for five rupees.

People like G.M. like to hide behind the smoke screen of "illiteracy and poverty" when facts about slums and strange public displays are pointed out. I have seen more illiterate and poorer people elsewhere but nothing of the sort in New Delhi. G.M. Claims that exactly "1.38 lakhs dwellings of poor people were razed to the ground" during emergency. I take his word for the accuracy of the figure. It does not matter if 10 million dwellings were razed to the ground as long as the people were given comparable or better accommodation. Mrs. Gandhi had stated that all the people, whose dwellings were destroyed, were given better accommodation. I take her word for that. From the big hue and cry

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Letters

Comments on missions invited

The Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha (Lower House of India's Parliament) is currently examining the working of Indian Diplomatic Missions Abroad. The Committee will be specifically going into the working of the Commercial, Consular, Information and Educational and Public Relations Wings of the Misions with a view to determining whether these wings fulfil the roles expected of them to the satisfaction of all those who come into contact with them. The Committee would welcome any comments and constructive suggestions from persons, bodies and institutions having knowledge about the functioning of the Indian Diplomatic Missions and would appreciate if they forward their comments based on their experiences and suggestions to the Chairman, Estimates Committee, 52 B, Parliament House, New Delhi (India).

Shri K.S. Bhalla,
Chief Financial
Committee Officer.

Greatest democracy in the world

(continued)...

in the Indian press one may think that some of their national monuments or historical monuments of cultural heritage were destroyed! I also take the word of Mr. Desai when he claims that three prime ministers were involved with CIA in planting a plutonium device on the mountain top the loss of which has become a matter of great concern. Indians are lucky to have a prime minister who does not get involved. But one thing is puzzling me. Two of the prime ministers are not alive and third one cannot make a statement one way or the other due to political chess game. The articles published in USA state that the attempt to plant the device which was lost, was made without the knowledge of the Indian government. If the government knew about it why is there a sudden cancellation of mountaineering permits at many sensitive places now? Why didn't the present government set up a scientific commission, when there are dozens of other commissions around, to investigate the health hazard soon after it came into power so that the mistakes made by the previous prime ministers could be corrected? There is a saying in English "a friend in need is a friend indeed".

Dr. A.M. Mathai
Montreal

Indira and Janata

I wholeheartedly appreciate the letter by your correspondent George Varghese, and also the articles by Dr. Mathai "The World's Greatest Democracy", all of which are in defence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. That good lady has been subjected to a lot of serious abue both before and after last year's election in India, yet despite all this, she has shown remarkable courage and determination. True, the emergency was very unpopular, especially among certain elements, but Mrs. Gandhi has not hesitated to apply unpopular methods if she thought them to the best interests of the people of India especially the poor and underprivileged. So also did Mustapha Kemal Ataturk in Lushey.

Mrs. Gandhi's error was in de-recognizing the Princes as well as in stopping the privy purses. She also erred in recognizing the so-called "State of Isreal", but on the other hand, she refused to have diplomatic relations with that bogus state which is a step in the right direction. Apart from the mistakes, however, Mrs. Gandhi did a wonderful job as Prime Minister of India. The abuses and lack of discipline and honesty of which Dr. Mathai complaints and which exists under the present administration would not have been tolerated by Mrs. Gandhi!

The Janata administration seem more concerned about making inquiries into the alleged abuses on the part of the previous government and also attempting to introduce prohibition throughout India, then about governing the country and improving the lot of the Indian people. (Incidentally, a glass of beer or wine would do Mr. Desai a lot more good than his own water!!).

I also appreciate Ashoke Nagarkars letter on population growth. Sanjoy Gandhi has been much abused over the sterilization issue, but while we may disagree with his methods, at least his intentions were good. One good thing the present Indian government has done is to increase the marriage age to 21 for males and 18 for females, which no doubt is a big step in population control. I hope they will re-recognize the Princes, restore the privy purses and also abolish the caste system, but it is doubtful whether they will do these things, especially the latter. However, it is possible that the people of India are beginning to see their mistake in voting Mrs. Gandhi out of office. Her recent victories in at lest two State elections raises ones hopes of a successful come-back for her, and so, Indira Gandhi ki jai!!

Richard D. Comance
Campbell River,
B.C.

Imports for industries

New Delhi - The Government has decided to allow import of capital goods, based on global tenders, for 14 industries.

This will be irrespective of whether some of them are manufactured indigenously or not, according to an official press note.

The government has also decided to allow import of capital goods covering 74 items under open general licence.

Indian firms competing in the global tenders enjoy a tariff protection of 40 per cent in most of the cases. Selected Indian supplies of equipment under the scheme will be permitted to import raw materials components and other related inputs without any restriction from the angle of indigenous availability for the manufacture of such capital goods.

No-Confidence motion rejected

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The first no-confidence motion on the 13-month old Janata Government was rejected by voice vote in the Lok Sabha on May 12 after a two-day debate during which the Opposition party's bankruptcy of sufficient material to substantiate its charge was exposed.

When the Speaker, K.S. Hegde informed the house of the receipt of a no-confidence motion, the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, immediately agreed for a debate much to the surprise of the Opposition which expected the debate in a day or two. Mr. Desai maintained that a censure motion was a serious matter and should get precedence over all other business in the house.

With much eloquence and passion the leader of the Opposition, Mr. C.M. Stephen (Congress(I)), who moved the motion yelled out his charges in his usual characteristic manner.

The highlights of his charges were the unseemly squabbles among the senior leaders of the ruling party, the police firings, atrocities on the harijans and backward classes, deterioration in the law and order situation, price increase and the irresponsible manner in which the government of the day functioned.

In conclusion Mr. Stephen said that "the totality of the feelings of the country was that the Janata government was not capable of carrying on the administration. The sooner this government goes, the better for the country."

In support of his argument he cited the electoral defeat of the Janata party in the by-elections in Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh, the reduced majority in Karnal in Haryana and his own par ' popularity in Maharashtra and the Southern states.

He referred to the vindictive nature of the government purported through the Shah Commission and the arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and referred to the reports that Mrs. Gandhi was being disenfranchised. "This is a matter to be decided by the people." Mr. Stephen declared while the Janata party members burst into laughter. "Well, try you luck and arrest her," he retorted.

During the reply to the debate the following day also Mr. Stephen repeated his charge that the people have lost faith in the government whose performance during the 13 months was unsatisfactory. The government should take note of this warning and mend its ways, he added.

Mr. Stephen who disowned Mrs. Gandhi when she split the party to form Congress(I) and returned to her fold after four months, was often taunted and interrupted during his speech by the Janata party members.

Regardless of their comments, Mr. Stephen maintained that the imposition of emergency was justified and qualified his statement by adding that there were some mistakes in its implementation.

Vaidar Ravi (Congress) stood up to correct the impression by saying that although his party supported the censure motion, it did not subscribe to the view justifying the emergency.

The Congress which tabled an identical motion, and the CPI and Muslim League which supported the censure motion maintained similar line of approach to criticise the government.

A Congress member pointed out that there was "another R.K. Dhawan" (Mr. Dhawan was additional private secretary to Mrs. Gandhi during the emergency) in the Prime Ministers secretariate (his name was disallowed to be recorded by the Speaker) and the Prime Minister's son, Kantibhai Desai, functioned in the same manner as Sanjay Gandhi did during the emergency.

S.N. Misra, Deputy leader of the Janata Party, was equally eloquent in defending the government. He charged Mrs. Gandhi with trying to make the country "ungovernable" and told Mr. Stephen that the Janata Party was not a captive party under the dictates of a single individual. "No prime minister has kept the country a prison house as yours," he added.

Mr. Misra said the censure motion reflected the uneasiness and unhappiness widespread in the ranks of the Opposition.

The Janata members who participated in the debate said that a couple of by-election results could not be taken to indicate the country's mood. The differences between the Janata leaders was like a family quarrel. Although there were shortcomings, the achievements of the government in the last 13 months could not be belittled.

They pointed out that the "root" of the no-confidence motion lay in the two reports of the Shah Commissio on the emergency excesses and in the "prince" (Mr.Sanjay Gandhi) being sent to jail by the Supreme Court.

P.G. Mavalankar (Ind) said: "Who can forget the emergency era. Not all the water of the Indian Ocean can wash their dirty hands clean." (cheers from the treasury benches).

The Prime Minister, Mr. Desai, said the Opposition was mistaken if it thought it would benefit by the differences of opinion in the Janata party. These differences were natural in the background in which five parties came together under pressure of public opinion to form the Janata party. "It will be cemented, fully and completely," he said firmly.

He dwelt on the achievements of his government, particularly in restoring democratic freedoms and said that there was nothing new in the charges now levelled against the government except two points raised viz. charges against his principal private secretary and his son. He was glad that the Opposition provided him with an opportunity to answer them in public.

About his secretary he said: "There is no question of the principal secretary trying to influence me in any way. If he tries to do that he will not remain in my office for even one day."

About his son he declared: "If anything prima facie is given to me, I will be the first man to prosecute him."

Mr. Desai said that facilities had been given to the Opposition to play its due role in Parliament. If they felt that by adopting their old methods they would be able to break the Janata party, they were thoroughly mistaken.

Detailing the achievements of his government, the Prime Minister pointed out that to say that nothing had happened was to ignore facts.

New chapter for Asians

By A Special Correspondent

The Asians are enjoying a new lease of life in Africa. Once the most despised ethnic group, sandwiched between the imperial aloofness of the whites and the resentment of the blacks, they are today in much better standing. Their acceptance stems from the vast reduction in their numbers and because their dominance, even monopoly in certain African states, of trade and industry has been broken. Another as well as political has literally passed into African hands.

The new African entrepreneurial class has no commercial chips on its shoulder. It has gained rapidly in confidence and awareness and has grown to appreciate the Asians' qualities of energy and flair. In Kenya particularly, Asians hold senior executive positions in African companies and in some cases are directors. African businessmen often use East African Asians settled in the UK as their overseas agents. The international nature of contemporary trade has encouraged this ethnic fusion.

But there is little social integration between Asian and African. Many of the former run their own family businesses as they have done for generations.

The only difference is that with so many Asians leaving, those remaining are doing better than ever through reduced competition. A number of Asians holding British passports have in fact returned to Kenya to start afresh, although still retaining their British citizenship.

Equally, a very substantial number of Indian nationals has been encouraged to work on contract for up to three years in African countries needing a wide range of professional skills, notably doctors, engineers and teachers. Several hundred from Pakistan have gone to Uganda.

MALAWI

Malawi continues to present certain problems in that the Banda Government ordered all Asians in the rural areas, where they had a trade monopoly, to move into the big towns. In theory, they could set up shop again, but in practice saturation point in the urban trading areas had been reached long ago.

For those Malawi Asians holding British passports there is no difficulty in getting entry voucher to Britain. At one time they would have to wait for up to two years.

CITIZENSHIP

It has been estimated that about 40,000 Asians took out Kenya citizenship, 20,000 Tanzanian, 1,000 Malawian, 3,000 Zambian; and there are still 200 Asian citizens in Uganda, where 40,000 were expelled by President Amin in 1972. There has been some drift of Asian citizens from Africa, especially by the Aga Khan's Ismaili community, many of whose members have settled in Canada. But it is a small number in relation to the number of Asians who have remained.

Using Kenya's independence as the base date, in 1963 there were 344,000 Asians in five eastern African countries. Today, there are 75,000, mostly Asian nationals of Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi and Zambia.

By becoming more of a minority than ever, they have become more secure and better appreciated now that the colonial vexations have been removed and the Africans have come into their own and realise that they need the Asians' help to achieve their ever-rising economic expectations.

NPA Feature Service [By Arrangement with International Nouvelle Agence de Presse, Paris]

Indira Gandhi abused power: Shah

By George Mathew

New Delhi — The Shah Commission has held that the only motivating force for tendering the extraordinary advice to the President to declare an internal emergency on June 25, 1975 by the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was her anxiety to continue in power and thus escape the consequences of the Allahabad High Court judgement declaring her election void because of corrupt practices.

The first two interim reports of the Commission was tabled simultaneously in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on May 15. There were sharp exchanges in both the houses between the Congress(I) members and those of the ruling party when the reports were presented. Since it was the last day of the current session in the Lok Sabha, the members felt deprived of an opportunity for a discussion and there were even demands for extending the house by a day or two in order to facilitate a discussion.

In the Lok Sabha the leader of the Opposition, C.M. Stephen (Cong.(I)), said his party considered the reports and the government's acceptance of them as "instruments of political vendetta" and that his party would take the findings of the Commission to the people for their judgement.

The Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, who presented the report in the Lok Sabha expressed the hope that the movement proposed by the Congress (I) would be peaceful and was quick to caution them with a warning. "But I warn that if there is any violence, we will not fail to take proper action," he said. He was loudly cheered by the Janata party members and their supporters.

In the Rajya Sabha the leader of the Opposition, Kamalapati Tripathi (Congress (I)), spoke on the same lines as Mr. Stephen, but went a step further to add that the report of the Commission should be confined to the waste-paper basket. The Prime Minister took strong exception to the insinuations made by Mr. Tripathi. He said that the Opposition had the right to educate the people on the Commission's reports. But if violence was committed in the name of educating the people "appropriate" action would be taken by the government.

Dealing with the circumstances which led to the declaration of emergency the Commission observed: There is no evidence of circumstanes which would warrant the declaration of an emergency, much less the imposition of an additional emergency. The types of measures, such as detentions under MISA and severing of electricity connections to the Press, that closely followed in the wake of the declaration of emergency on the night of June 25, 1975, even before the formation of the rules from which alone authority for these acts would be derived, were motivated by considerations of exigency only. There is no evidence of any breakdown of any law and order in any part of the country, nor any apprehension in that behalf; the economic condition was well under control and had in no way deteriorated...

"The conclusion appears," the report stressed, "that the one and the only motivating force for tendering the extraordinary advice to the President to declare an 'internal emergency' was the intense political activity generated in the ruling party and the Opposition, by the decision of the Allahabad High Court declaring the election of the Prime Minister of the day invalid on the ground of corrupt election practices."

Other points highlighted in the reprot are: (i) the interests of many were sacrificed to serve the ambitions of a few; (ii) Sanjay Gandhi was the prime mover for all demolitions and (iii) the biggest excess was Sanjay Gandhi's emergence as irresponsible and unconstitutional centre of power.

While holding Mrs. Gandhi as responsible for abuse of authority and misuse of power in a spate of cases, the report also charges two of her cabinet colleagues, V.C. Shukla, her minister for Information and Broadcasting and Mr. P.K. Mukerjee, her minister for Banking and Revenue, on similar grounds.

Justice J.C. Sah, who constituted the one-man Commission to inquire into the emergency excesses, showers adverse comments on Mr. Sanjay Gandhi's emergence as "irresponsible and unconstitutional centre or power" and accuses officials like Mr. B.R. Tamta, former Municipal Commissioner, Mr. D. Sen, former CBI chief, Mr. Jagmohan, former Vice-chairman of the Delhi Development Authority, Mr. Kishan Chand, former Lt. Governor of Delhi and his Secretary, Mr. Navin Chawla and Mr. P.S. Bhinder, former Superindentent of Police for gross misuse of power merely to please Mrs. Gandhi or her son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

The government has accepted the findings, observations and recommendations of the Commission. There is no indication yet of any specification being taken against Mrs. Gandhi although the statement made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Desai, said that the government has decided to initiate action after careful examination of each individual case.

A Cabinet sub-committee consisting of the Prime Minister, Mr. Desai, the Home Minister, Charan Singh (who at the time of writing is convalescing in the hospital following a serious heart attack) and the Law Minister, Shanti Bhushan, has been appointed to consider action to be initiated on the report.

DESPERATE BID BY MRS GANDHI

As indicated by the evidence of numerous credible witnesses, Justice Shah has found that the imposition of the emergency was a political decision "taken by an interested Prime Minister in a desparate endeavour to save herself from the legitimate compulsion of a judicial verdict against her" — her conviction for corrupt electoral practices by the Allahabad High Court. There could be no graver charge against an individual entrusted with supreme executive authority. It is rendered even more serious by the dubious methods adopted by Mrs. Gandhi to get the President to sign the declaration of emergency even before informing, let alone securing the collective assent of the Cabinet.

This was not only a matter of constitutional propriety: it led to the illegal arrest and detention of thousands of people, with Mr. Morarji Desai and most of his Cabinet colleagues and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan prominent among them. It also led to a perversion of executive authority at all levels; the country is still suffering the consequences.

The single greatest act of excess — a phrase used by the Commission — was, of course, the activity of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi in Delhi. Since Mr. Gandhi had no constitutional or legal authority for "demolishing residential, commercial and industrial buildings in locality after locality without having the slightest realisation of the miseries he was heaping on the helpless population", and was obeyed only because he was the Prime Minister's son, she can hardly escape the responsibility for his misdeeds.

Clearly, the Union Government must be careful to observe all constitutional and legal norms — the norms she disregarded so completely — in prosecuting Mrs. Gandhi. But there can be no excuse for undue delay or excessive consideration in dealing with such grave charges. Unless the guilty are punished and justice seen to be done as speedily and effectively as possible, respect for constitutional and democratic principles will continue to be eroded.

Any sign of continued hesitation will only confirm criticism that Desai's government is divided and indecisive in its handling of such vital matters. It will also strengthen the belief that those committed to democratic principles and procedures can be easily overawed by threats of violence and of taking issues to the streets.

923-PAGE REPORT

The two interim reports of the Commission presented on March 11 and April 26, run into 923 typed pages and list a total of 35 cases which prima facie permit of prosecution. They range from the reasons of sheer expediency which prompted the proclamation of the Emergency to minute of the arbitrary and high-handed manner in which authority was exercised.

The wealth of complaints, files and other documentary material he had to examine clearly surpassed all expectations. A strict adherence to the law also obliged him to engage in protracted cross-examination of hundreds of witnesses.

Morarji Desai's anxiety to remain within the existing juridical framework, and not to create legal precedents, may reflect creditably on his bureaucratic orthodoxy; but many might be tempted to argue that a situation that is so flagrantly sui generis obviously demands a new approach. There may, however, be valid reasons — legal and, even more, political — for not proceeding against his predecessor.

Mrs. Gandhi has repeated several times of late that the irregular appointments of which she is accused lay within the exercise of her prerogative as Prime Minister. She also argues that Parliament's endorsement of her Emergency lent it post facto legitimacy. The quality of Parliament at that time can, of course, be questioned; but this might lead the prosecution into the quick sands of morality from which there can be no easy escape.

POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

More important, however, Mrs. Gandhi's resuscitation as a major opposition figure will inevitably make even the most impeccable trial look like an act of political victimization; an aspect that she can be relied on fully to exploit with all the populist arts at her command, and to Janata's discomfiture.

But there is no reason why the courtiers, officials and others who so grossly overstepped their authority during the Emergency, should be granted immunity. The country must be shown that sycophancy cannot be indulged in at the national expense, and that those who become "willing tools" of the ruling clique (to quote the confession of a leading witness before the Commission) must pay for a subservience that dishonored their positions, damaged the administrative framework and subjected many to untold suffering.

CC Council hits immigration

By John Best,
Canadian Scene's
Parliamentary Correspondent

In its second report, the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism has called for measures to deal with inequalities in the administration of immigrant law & with abuses committed on innocent visitors to Canada at airport immigration inquiries. The Council is an advisory body to the federal Government under the chairmanship of Liberal Senator Peter Bosa of Toronto.

The wide-ranging report talks about "the sometimes inequitable administration of justice" as concerns new Canadians. A telling example of this was the practice known as "fishing for illegal immigrants".

"Visible minorities complain of frequent and apparently arbitrary requests by police to provide proof of legal status in Canada. While there is no question that police have a right to do this under proper circumstances, the spotting of a member of a visible minority is not in itself a justifiable provocation." The report recommends that law enforcement agencies inhibit such abuses by "specifying the procedures for these inquiries and the grounds on which they can be made."

A related problem exists with respect to special immigration inquiries at major international airports, the report goes on. "There are many bona fide visitors to Canada who are trapped into making admissions they do not wish to make.... which result in their being sent out of the country.

"At the present time, people calling themselves immigration consultants — who give bewildered visitors the impression of being lawyers — appear for them at these special immigration inquiries. These persons are not trained and they charge exorbitant fees for a futile service."

To eliminate such practices, says the reprot, the federal Government should provide legal aid services for all visitors detained in special immigration inquiries.

The report also expresses concern at the "seemingly deliberate slowness of police action in incidents of racial crime," and says this could be avoided if the composition of the police forces reflected the various ethnic elements in the community. It urges that police forces throughout Canada examine their entrance requirments, with particular regard to height requirements which would automatically disqualify most people of Asian or native origin. Further, police training programs should include "more enlightened instruction" on how to deal with ethnic groups, particularly recent immigrants and native Canadians.

The report also advocates a fairer representation of minority group in the appointment of judges. In the same vein, the report urges that the government's advisory committee on refugees include "persons whose background enables them to identify with refugee problems," and that the Immigration Appeal Board include representatives who are conscious of their ethnic background.

Firmer procedural guidelines should be laid down to control the discretionary powers of immigration officers, and "subjectivity in application of the law" should be reduced to a minimum.

Why Not Citizenship?

All governments and voluntary agencies involved with immigration ought to encourage qualified immigrants to adopt Canadian citizenship, says the report. It cites estimates that more than a million qualifying immigrants have not claimed citizenship status. "If immigrants accept the benefits of living in Canada... they should also contribute their citizenship to be building of a proud Canadian nation."

"In its first report the Council expressed sympathy for the problems of the ethnic press but stressed that 'the ethnic press must work for its own salvation'. The Council's view has not changed and the Federation is urged to explore new ways to strenthen its economic base. A recent study for the establishment of coopeatives for all Indian and Inuit newspapers may, for example, be an interesting lead for the ethnic press to follow. A similar model for the pooling of resources can be seen in the Ontario Weekly Newspapers Association. Within seven years this association evolved from a non- profit organization into a central purchasing, publishing and advertising agency for its member newspapers."

Among the Council's numerous other recommendations: on their governing boards; and the federal Government should seek federal-provincial agreements to provide instruction in languages other than English and French in the schools.

M.P.delegation to visit

A High Level Delegation from Madhya Pradesh State of India will be visiting New York in June, 1978. The Delegation will be led by V.K. Saklecha, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. A meeting of the non-resident Indians with the Delegation is being organized on June 18, 1978 at 2.30 p.m. at Consulate General of India, 3 East, 64th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 to apprise them of the new industrial policy of the Government and incentives and facilities available for establishing industries in India, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Apart from the concessions announced by the Government of India for non- resident Indians for importing machinery, investments with right of repatriation, exemption from wealth tax etc., Government of Madhya Pradesh provides technical consultancy to entrepreneurs in implementation of their projects. Madhya Pradesh has identified a number of engineering and chemical projects suitable for non-resident Indians. Details of these projects, facilities and incentives will be discussed by the Delegation in the meeting. The Delegation would be in a position to give across the table decisions to entrepreneurs. The Delegation will also schedule appointments with individual non- resident Indians who may wish to discuss the details of their specific projects. These appointments can be fixed during the meeting.

All interested are cordially invited to attend this meeting. It is requested that the intimation of attendance at the meeting may be given by telephone to the Indian Investment Centre (IIC) Tel (212) 867-3390.

FILMS

GHARONDA

Produced and directed by G[illegible] gain.

Bhimsain, a docume[illegible] film-maker, has entered the [illegible] of feature films with a dow[illegible] earth realistic drama of mi[illegible] class office-goers, their [illegible] iffs, little jealousies, aspirat[illegible] failures, dreams and desp[illegible] their funny and perverse ide[illegible] loving and living. The main [illegible] concerns two love birds [illegible] before settling down to con[illegible] bliss look out for a "n[illegible] Gharonda to hide themselve[illegible] They are entangled romanti[illegible] but never really make it as [illegible] intervenes in the shape of [illegible] boss. Through the collasi[illegible] circumstances the girl gets [illegible] ried to the aged boss and the[illegible] is driven to become a drifter. [illegible] girl's marriage to her boss w[illegible] be a marriage of convenienc[illegible] it becomes a saga of devoti[illegible]

The factual pattern of [illegible] faithfully traced, in a comm[illegible] office, its comic and serious [illegible] and the frustrations the [illegible] inflicts on himself, give the [illegible] its topicality as well as [illegible] universality. Situations [illegible] people like those of Gha[illegible] could be found in an[illegible] anywhere in the world-with[illegible] exception. That oddity is th[illegible] typist's resemblance to the [illegible] boss's late wife. This and [illegible] commercial compromises i[illegible] second half of the film [illegible] unrealistic. Also there is a s[illegible] of romance between the [illegible] lovers.

Amol Palekar has not been [illegible] to free himself from the bon[illegible] of the anti-hero image he [illegible] acquired in Rajnigandha [illegible] other films. Zarina Wahab [illegible] to be cast in a fixed m[illegible] young lass out to trap a m[illegible] order to live happily ever[illegible] But then that is the ambiti[illegible] every working or non-wo[illegible] girl. Shree Ram Lagoo is p[illegible] his versatility with every [illegible] film. In him the Hindi cinem[illegible] found a character artist of [illegible] ine talent, who can play a v[illegible] of roles with finesse.

Sitting through Gharon[illegible] sees life as it is lived-the re[illegible] taptalising, the freakish ch[illegible] ers are as muddled and [illegible] faced as people in real life.

DARWAZA

Directed by Tulsi and S[illegible] Ramsay
Produced by Kiran Ramsay

The makers of Darwaza cl[illegible] to be India's first horror [illegible] But the horror of it is that th[illegible] hardly any horror in it. I[illegible] mixture of crime, romance, [illegible] ic, mythology, filial drama[illegible] suggestions of horror. It s[illegible] lacks the queer fascinatio[illegible] has come to associate with [illegible] films. The suspense is c[illegible] mainly by illogical narratio[illegible] confusing the audience [illegible] whimsical cutting, and by n[illegible] the identities of the so-[illegible] 'monster and master' o[illegible] house imprisoned in a cav[illegible] hide-out for eighteen years. [illegible] narrative has octopus-like [illegible] spreading in all directions, [illegible] ching out from the same [illegible] yet never holding togeth[illegible] make one whole, notwithst[illegible] the attempt made at the [illegible] tighten up the many loos[illegible] ends.

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FILMS

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Bhimsain, a documentary film-maker, has entered the field of feature films with a down-to-earth realistic drama of middle-class office-goers, their petty strife, little jealousies, aspirations, failures, dreams and despairs, their funny and perverse ideas of loving and living. The main plot concerns two love birds who before settling down to conjugal bliss look out for a "nest" gharonda to hide themselves in. They are entangled romantically but never really make it as fate intervenes in the shape of their boss. Through the collusion of circumstances the girl gets married to the aged boss and the boy is driven to become a drifter. The girl's marriage to her boss was to be a marriage of convenience but it becomes a saga of devotion.

The factual pattern of life, faithfully traced, in a commercial office, its comic and serious sides, and the frustrations the boy inflicts on himself, give the film its topicality as well as its universality. Situations and people like those of **Gharonda** could be found in an office anywhere in the world with one exception. That oddity is the girl typist's resemblance to the aged boss's late wife. This and a few commercial compromises in the second half of the film are unrealistic. Also there is a surfeit of romance between the young lovers.

Amol Palekar has not been able to free himself from the bondage of the anti-hero image he had acquired in **Rajnigandha** and other films. Zarina Wahab seems to be cast in a fixed mould-a young lass out to trap a man in order to live happily ever-after. But then that is the ambition of every working or non-working girl. Shreeram Lagoo is proving his versatility with every new film. In him the Hindi cinema has found a character artist of genuine talent, who can play a variety of roles with finesse.

Sitting through **Gharonda** one sees life as it is lived-the reality is tantalising, the freakish characters are as muddled and multi-faced as people in real life.

DARWAZA

Directed by Tulsi and Shyam Ramsay
Produced by Kiran Ramsay

The makers of **Darwaza** claim it to be India's first horror film". But the horror of it is that there is hardly any horror in it. It is a mixture of crime, romance, music, mythology, filial drama and suggestions of horror. It totally lacks the queer fascination one has come to associate with horror films. The suspense is created mainly by illogical narration, by confusing the audience with whimsical cutting, and by mixing the identities of the so-called 'monster and master' of the house imprisoned in a cavernous hide-out for eighteen years. The narrative has octopus-like fangs spreading in all directions, branching out from the same source yet never holding together to make one whole, notwithstanding the attempt made at the end to tighten up the many loose strands.

The film begins promisingly, an eerie atmosphere is built up with chiaroscuro lighting and foggy environs but as it progresses it forgets that it is a horror film. The beastly figure and hands, ugly feet and legs traversing a leaf-strewn ground, smoke bombs exploding from all over, a cob-web and occasional close-ups of owl fail to create the intended creeps. Coming out of it, one is as muddled about the storyline as the film-makers themselves.

We have yet to make a real horror film. Years ago, Jairaj was given a much more frightening make-up in **Lal Kunwar** than the man in **Darwaza**, if it is merely a question of facial make-up.

Among the cast, Shyamlee in her first full-fledged female lead stands out with her bewitching figure and sexy face. This haughty daughter of the village headman is dressed in a Spanish costume and flirts like a gypsy! No one else is worth a mention. Three songs are too many in a suspense-horror film, these arrest its tempo and dilute whatever horror aspect there is.

SAFED HAATHI

Story, screenplay and direction by Tapan Sinha.

It was Mrinal Sen who first made a film for the Indian children-**Ichhapuran**. Then came Satyajit Ray's turn, he adopted a grandfather's story and made **Gopi Gayan Bagha Bayan**, and later **Sonar Kella**, a film for maturer children, based on his own experience. Now Tapan Sinha, the third topmost Bengali director, has done it with **Safed Haathi** (The White Elephant) a children's film in Hindi. It is shot outdoors, almost entirely located as it is in jungles inhabited by wild animals-elephant, tiger, bear, reptile, deer and covered with thick wild growth and criss-crossed with streams. Friendship between a village boy and an albino elephant is its theme.

This film is better mounted and photographed than, say, Khwaja Abbas' **The Black Mountain** which was shot in the elephant sanctuary of Mysore and has a similar theme. The cinematography of **Safed Haathi** is better than that of Abbas' film which, incidentally, was shot by a Russian cinematographer, and directed by a well-known animal film director from the Soviet Union.

Safed Haathi has the added attraction of film stars: Shatrugan Sinha as the hunter Maharaja, Mala Jaggi the cruel, self-centered aunt, Sadhu Meher the hen-pecked uncle, Gayatri the helpless sister, plus Vijay Arora and Utpal Dutt. But the children are the most natural actors. It is the boy who steals the show - with his carefree manner and utter lack of camera-consciousness.

Most Indian-made children's films have one major drawback: they lack humour and fun. **Safed Haathi**, which won the best children's film award in the national film festival awards this year, is no exception. Tapan Sinha fails to provide visual or verbal gags. Nothing like the creations of Chenappa Devar who has specialised in making films featuring animals at the focus and human beings as their adjuncts.

DARSHAK to Democratic World

Lotus prize

Calcutta — The Bengali poet Subhas Mukhopadhaya has been awarded the Lotus Prize by the Afro-Asian Writer's Association, according to information received here.

The association's permanent bureau which met in Berlin recently conferred the award on Mukhopadhaya and the Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov.

Kissing in movies

By William Borders

Bombay - In a sharp break with the tradition of modesty, the kiss has come to the Hindi motion picture screen, titillating some film audiences, scandalizing others, and fueling a national debate over censorship.

Shashi Kapoor, who is the Indian counterpart of Robert Redford or Steve McQueen, kisses his co-star several times in a new film called Love Sublime and though the kisses are rather chaste by Western standards, they are the first kisses on the Hindi screen in decades. There is also quite a bit of nudity in the film, which is about to be released, having just passed the censors.

Within India's film industry, which is one of the world's largest, Love Sublime is regarded as a landmark, and a sign of what the Government calls greater "creative freedom," as part of its restoration of individual liberties after Indira Gandhi's authoritarianism.

"This is an important beginning," explained Mr. Kapoor, in an interview between takes on the location of one of the several dozen motion pictures he is making here in Bombay, the film capital of India.

"I hope the new rules will encourage directors to make more logical love stories. Also, with realistic treatment of the romantic theme, perhaps we can get away from having so much violence in our films," Mr. Kapoor said.

But others strongly disagree. The chief minister of the southern state of Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran, who is a movie star himself, warned the thriving film industry there that Mr. Kapoor's new-style love scenes should not be regarded as a model.

"This Government will launch a campaign to cut kissing from films," the chief minister declared. "It is an insult. If such kissing scenes are screened anywhere in the state, there will be mass protest."

The ban on kissing in Indian movies has been regarded as a reflection of the modesty of this society, in which public displays of affection are unheard of.

Indians never kiss in public and an Indian couple walking down the street holding hands would attract stares of disapproval.

On the other hand, people like Mr. Kapoor and his brother, Raj, who directed the latest film, have regarded the censorship rules as hypocrisy, in the land of the Kama Sutra, a country dotted with temples housing some of the most erotic sculpture in the world.

The new film guidelines, the Information Ministry declared last January, when it announced the change, "insure that artistic expression and creative freedom are not restricted unduly..."

For Mr. Kapoor's co-star, a rather unknown actress named Zeenat Aman, this film, with all the attendant publicity, is a big break. But some scorn her. Another young actress named Kaajal Kiran said, "I would not allow myself to be kissed on the screen. That, I think, I will permit only my husband to do after I get married."

[New York Times]

Yamini weds

New Delhi — Renowned Bharat Natyam Dancer Yamini Krishnamurthy was married to a Delhi Lawyer Santokh Singh last week at a simple ceremony at the residence of Madhu Limaye one of the general secretaries of the Janata Party. Her marriage was so quiet an affair that even the Dance world appeared to be blissfully ignorant.

The civil marriage will be followed by the traditional Vedic one at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh.

Mullick's music

Bombay — Pankaj Mullick's rare recordings from the New Theatres era and other original contribution to the Song and Drama Division of the West Bengal Government are proposed to be preserved. In the archives of a music foundation here on the occasion of the singer's birth anniversary celebrations at a distinguished gathering attended by the executive director of the National Centre for Performing Arts, Dr. Narayana Menon.

S. Mehta, chairman of the Pankaj Mullick Foundation said that the foundation would welcome public membership and proposed to make available to its members films on the singer and his music as well as a library and books in English, Hindi, Gujrati and in original Bengali.

The foundation would work under a charitable trust with its headquarters in Bombay.

New record set

Bangalore — M. Velu of Tamil Nadu set up a new national mark, lifting a total of 200 kg in the batomweight (56 kg) in the 16th national junior weight-lifting championship here.

Velu achieved the new feat after equalling the snatch record of 90 kg, held by M. Roy Chaudhary.

He then jerked 110 kg the best effort to better the seven-year-old record of 195kg standing in the name of his cousin, Tamilselwan, also from Tamil Nadu.

Velu won the overall championship as well as the interstate championship in bantomweight.

Another film star in TN cabinet

Madras — Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramchandran told newsmen here that he would visit the United States in the first week of July.

Other details of his visit were yet to be finalized he said at the swearing in of four more ministers which raised the strength of the state Cabinet to 18, the largest the state has ever had.

The four new ministers include S. Soundarajan, a film actor like his chief, and Mrs. Subbulakshmi.

Ramchandran also announced the admission of the six-member independent group in the Pondicherry Assembly into his ruling All-India Anna-DMK party raising its strength to 17 in the 30-member House.

However, he said, no decision had been taken to expand the two-member Cabinet in the Union territory, a former French colony.

Sports

Blame for hockey fiasco

Bombay — Randhi Singh Gentle coach of India's World Cup Hockey squad, clarified that it was not poor breakfast ground conditions or the standard of umpiring but "bad play" that led to the team's disappointing performance in the fourth World Cup at Buenos Aires.

Gentle said that he was associated with the four changes made in the Indian team after the Tests against Pakistan and agreed that these last-minute changes were the "real cause" of India's poor showing.

The changes had demoralized and destroyed the team spirit built up during eight months of hard training at Patiala, he said.

Besides all the four new entrants had proved misfits Baldev Singh who was included as a corner specialist managed to convert only four per cent of the corners that came India's way. The team had played badly and no probe could help, he said.

Gentle said that modern hockey had changed much and matches ware now won or lost on penalty corners. In the final between Pakistan and Holland, of the five goals, only one was a field effort. He said the European countries had taken great pains to train defenders on the goal line during penalty corners. These defenders were required to stop the shot in case the goalkeeper was beaten.

Most of the penalty corner shots taken by the Europeans were so powerful that the Indians just could not stop them.

Stick to game

New Delhi — A fervent plea for India and Pakistan to stick to their traditional way of playing hockey was made by Islahuddin, captain of the Pakistan hockey team which won the World Cup last month.

Islahuddin, who is now in this country on a private visit, said here that Pakistan did not deviate from the traditional way in Argentina last month nor does it intend doing so in future.

Apart from that, the reason for Pakistan's victory at Buenos Aires was hard work, discipline, dedication and a little bit of luck, he added.

Regarding India's disappointing performance in the World Cup, the Pakistan captain felt there was no need for despair as there is plenty of talent in this country. His assessment was based on the only match he saw the Indians playing and in that they had beaten the powerful Australians in a convincing manner.

He pleaded for more frequent visits between the two countries as "this is the only way the standard of game in the sub-continent can be raised."

Next Asian games

New Delhi — Indian Olympic Association has 'strongly' expressed the view that the Asian Games must be held by India in New Delhi in 1982.

A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted at the IOA's annual general body meeting here according to its Secretary General, Air Vice-Marshal C.L. Mehta (Red).

Regarding the criteria for selection for the forth-coming Commonwealth Games at Edmonton (Canada), the unanimous view is that the expression "current performance" relates to the latest result of a competitor when compared to the sixth postion result of the last Commonwealth Games held at Christchurch in 1974.

Emergency appointments

Allahabad — The Allahabad High Court held that the procedure followed during the emergency making appointments on the basis of chits issued by the staff attached to the erstwhile Railway Minister, Kamalpati Tripathi, was violative of the equality clause in Aticle 16 of the Constitution.

Giving this ruling, Justic K. N. Singh and Mr. Justice S.D. Agarwal dismissed the writ petition filed by Harish Chandra Nishta, clerk in the office of the divisional superintendent, Northern Railway, Allahabad, challenging the order of the divisional personnel officer cancelling his ad hoc appointment made during the emergency and directing him to appear before the Railway Service Commission for a written examination.

Their Lordships said that the petitioner's appointment was made in contravention of the statutory rules and a large number of other appointments were made in a similar fashion. The Railway Ministry was, therefore, justified in taking the decision to regularise the appointments so that complaints about discrimination might be removed and equal opportunity of employment might be afforded to other persons also.

Bansi Lal guilty

New Delhi — The Jagmohan Reddy Commission has found former Defence Minister Bansi Lal guilty of favouring Messrs. Maruti Ltd. of Sanjay Gandhi in the allotment of contracts for building bus bodies for the Haryana government.

Bansi Lal and B.D. Gupta who succeeded him as Chief Minister of Haryana, were "certainly anxious to please" the Maruti by allotting a "disproportionate" number of buses although the firm had quoted the highest price.

No vote

New Delhi — Indian citizens living abroad would not be able to cast postal ballot for any legislations in India official sources said here.

These sources said that this decision had been taken after a detailed examination by the government which had also consulted the Election Commission.

Indira's passport

New Delhi — External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee told the Rajya Sabha that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would be issued a diplomatic passport after she had fulfilled certain conditions.

In a written reply to a question he said Mrs. Gandhi's attention had been drawn to the procedure followed by persons against whom proceedings in respect of an offence alleged to have been committed by the applicant, were pending before criminal court in India.

The Prime Minister Morarji Desai with some of the Opposition leaders in Parliament discussing the anti-defection Bill.

Disposal of smuggled goods

New Delhi — Smugglers can now rightfully claim to Cheer the nation's sick, provide teaching aids to its young and quench the thirst of its honourable foreign guests.

Confiscated TV sets will now be sold to hospitals, electronic gadgets including calculators to the universities and R and D institutions and Liquor to the chain of ITDC hotels. Also, the ordinary man in the street can now sport a smuggled watch, courtesy HMT.

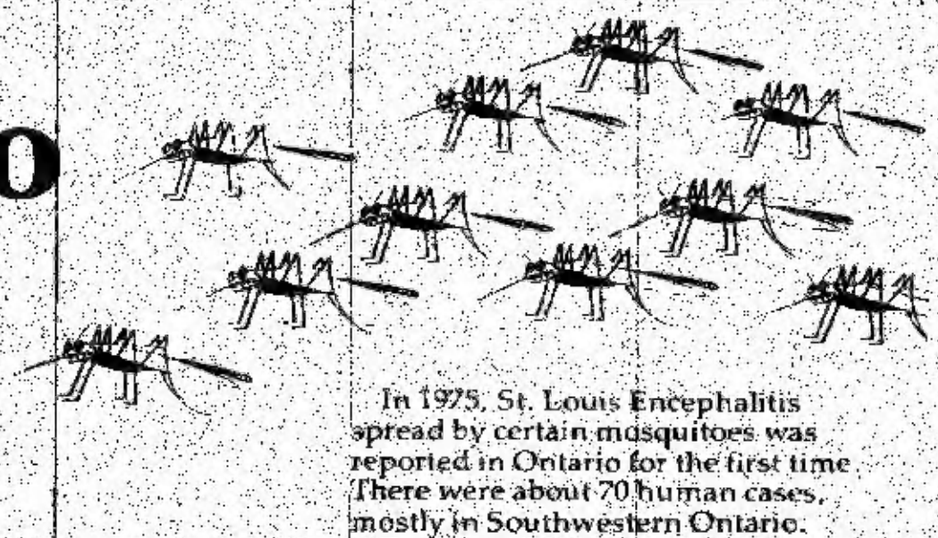
The major change in the mode of disposal of contraband goods will surely hurt certain hitherto privileged sections: Military and para-military canteens and consumer cooperatives supplies of contraband goods to these stores has been stopped.

Wiser counsels finally prevailed with the Finance Minister Morarji Desai to put all contraband in the incinerator. The janata were horrified at the thought of outright destruction of these goods - the Ministry's cache of contraband at present is valued at Rs. 430 million and it is building up each day.

Ministry, however, will re-export smuggled goods synthetic fibres out of the country.

Perishables including cigarettes, beverages, chocolates etc. will again adorn the plates of the privileged guests of ITDC hotels.

Your guide to Mosquito Control.



In 1975, St. Louis Encephalitis spread by certain mosquitoes was reported in Ontario for the first time. There were about 70 human cases, mostly in Southwestern Ontario.

During 1976 and 1977 public awareness and care, and municipal mosquito control programs reduced the number of cases to four in 1976 and to none in 1977.

There is no known treatment for the disease so prevention is essential. Symptoms of encephalitis include drowsiness, loss of appetite, fever, headache, nausea and vomiting.

It must be emphasized that most mosquito bites this summer will be simply a nuisance. However, should symptoms occur, you should consult your physician.

A free pamphlet on mosquito control is available on request from your local health unit or any office of the Ministry of the Environment.

How to stop them from breeding.

Mosquitoes usually develop in still water so the best way to eliminate them is to do away with still-water breeding sites, wherever they exist. You can do your share.

- Eliminate all standing water around your home.
- Fill in low areas to prevent water gathering.
- Make sure drainage ditches and gutters aren't clogged with trash.
- Clean blocked drainpipes and drain water from flat roofs.
- Dispose of empty cans and old tires, and up-end buckets and other containers left outdoors.
- Change water in wading pools, ponds and bird baths every few days.
- Keep your swimming pool properly chlorinated and filtered.

Insecticides and pesticides should be used carefully. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

How to stop them from biting.

Mosquitoes are most active in the evening and in wooded areas. It is only common sense to reduce mosquito bites by keeping out of their way as much as possible.

- Repair holes in your screens and make sure they fit tightly.
- Mow your weeds and grass frequently, trim hedges and remove all unnecessary vegetation, which protects adult mosquitoes from sun and wind.
- Provide netting for the protection of babies and young children.
- Close the damper on your fireplace when it's not in use.
- Wear loose protective clothing with long sleeves where mosquitoes are abundant.
- Lighter coloured clothing attracts fewer mosquitoes than dark clothing.

Many efficient insect repellents are available, but always read the label and follow instructions.

George McCague, Minister of the Environment
Dennis Timbrell, Minister of Health
William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Jail manu

New Delhi - Prime Mini
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B.C.Pari

Vishva Hindu Parishad
stands for the people who a
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It had its annual general me
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President - Natwar Lal T
1st Vice-President - Sukh K
2nd Vice-Presidnet -
Varshney, Secretary -
Khare, Treasurer - Girdh
Gadhia, Jt. Treasurer - V
Hoare, Public Relations
Mathur, Past President -
Kapahi.

Directors — N.D.
(Newsletter), Mrs. Prem
Mrs. Raj Sharma, Mrs.
Soni, Narendra Dhir, V. N
Mahesh Sharma, Dr. V.M.
and Ram Swaroop.

Trustees — Dr. D.P. GO
Gope Shewa, Khub Samta
S.L. Khanna and Kewal K

The new President Mr. N
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Committee for Harijan

New Delhi, May 28 (UNI
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This was announced b
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The meeting, which wa
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Haryana, Orissa,
Pradesh, Gujarat,

Opposition

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Jail manual for Sanjay

New Delhi - Prime Minister Morarji Desai was understood to have advised the Delhi Administration to follow the jail manual strictly in its application to Sanjay Gandhi who is in judicial custody in Delhi's Tihar jail.

Several members of Parliament were reported to have complained to him that Sanjay was being shown preferential treatment and a large number of relatives and friends were allowed to spend long hours with him and lots of things were brought into his cell for him.

Accordingly, the Prime Minister was reported to have it clear to the Delhi Administration that the jail manual should be strictly followed on granting interviews and that rule of law should be enforced.

According to jail officials who brought Sanjay Gandhi to court for further hearing of the "Kissa Kursi Ka" case Sanjay had a radio and television set in his cell where he watched the usual Sunday movie. He also gets his food from outside and was by himself in a cell where several persons could be accommodated.

However, Sanjay denied there was a T.V. set in his cell which also had two other inmates: a prominent eye specialist N.S. Jain and Rakesh Kaushik who are serving a term in connection with the murder of Jain's wife Vidya.

B.C.Parishad meets

Vishva **Hindu Parishad** which stands for the people who adhere to the Hindu Values of Life is a very active body in the lower mainland, carrying out wide variety of religious, cultural educational and social activities. It had its annual general meeting at its temple - 3885 Albert Street, Burnaby on April 23, 1978 to take stocks of their past performance and elect a new board of directors for their 1978-79 year. After having reviewed the outgoing board of director's comprehensive report outlined by Mr. T. Raj Kapahi, indicating main activities and accomplishments of the year, members of Parishad enthusiastically adopted it. It was noted with satisfaction that Parishad activities have created high involvement of their members in various phases of Community life and active participation in joint projects with other ethnic and religious groups. After the adoption of the varous reports a new board of directors were unanimously elected. Members of the newly elected board and trustees are as follows:

President - Narwar Lal Thakore 1st Vice-President - Sukh Khosla, 2nd Vice-President - Hari Varshney, Secretary - Dinesh Khare, Treasurer - Girdhari Lal Gadhia, Jt. Treasurer - William Heare, Public Relations - Ravi Mathur, Past President - T. Raj Kapahi.

Directors — N.D. Mishra (Newsletter), Mrs. Prem Goel, Mrs. Raj Sharma, Mrs. Pushpa Soni, Narendra Dhir, V. Nadrajan, Mahesh Sharma, Dr. V.M. Parikh and Ram Swaroop.

Trustees — Dr. D.P. GOel, Mr. Gopi Shewa, Khub Samtani, Dr. S.L. Khanna and Kewal Khosla.

The new President Mr. Narwar-lal Thakore in his inaugral statement tried to outline the policies of Parishad. Parishad stood for the principle of universal brotherhood, and the attainment of this goal will require dedication of the part of the newly elected members of the board. He also indicated how the Parishad would involve its members at large in various social cultural activities. He stressed the pont that the devine lives in every human being and the true service of the temple would lead to the manifestation of the Divinity in the physical world. He put before Parishad the goal "Service to mankind is to service to God."

Committee for Harijans

New Delhi, May 28 (UNI): The ruling Janata Party has decided to set up a high level committee to deal with the problems of harijans (scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) who have been the subject of widespread exploitations and atrocities.

This was announced by the Janata Party president, Mr. Chandrashekhar here at a meeting of the party members of Parliament.

The meeting, which was also attended by the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, the Chief Ministers of Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat,

Poems and paintings in one day

By Thomas Panakal

Montreal: Sri Chinmoy, guru and exponent of Bhakti Yoga, has founded over 60 meditation centers in North America and Europe.

In April, 1974, Sri Chinmoy wrote 360 poems in 24 hours. In the following year, he completed 843 poems and 16,031 paintings in a single day. To date, the Indian mystic has published over 360 books, thousands of poems and composed over 2,000 songs in Bengali and English.

Sri Chinmoy spoke at the International Fair of Religions and Philosophies in Montreal. He attributes his prolific achievements to divine inspiration.

Born in East Bengal, he developed religious aspiration at an early age and joined the ashram at the age of 12. For the next two decades, his major interest was mastery of spiritual discipline.

The tall guru is also the director of the United Nations Meditation Group in New York, where he offers delegates and staff meditation sessions.

Sri Chinmoy is the youngest of seven children. In 1964, obeying what he terms "an inner command," he left Bengal for New York, where his first job was at the Indian consulate.

In 1966, he set up his first spiritual center in New York and began full-time pursuit of his mission.

About his unique achievements Sri Chinmoy says this: "It's all graced from above."

BOOKS THAT MATTER

Tragedy of Komagata Maru. by Sohan Singh Josh. Hb.	$5.00
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The Sikhs of Today. by Khushwant Singh. Pb.	$2.50
HINDUSTAN Gadar Party. by Sohan Singh Josh. Hb.	$8.00
Erotic Art of India. by P. Rawson. Pb.	$6.95
Women in India. by Jacobson. Hb.	$5.00
Listening to Hindustani Music. by Chetan Karnani. Pb.	$2.50

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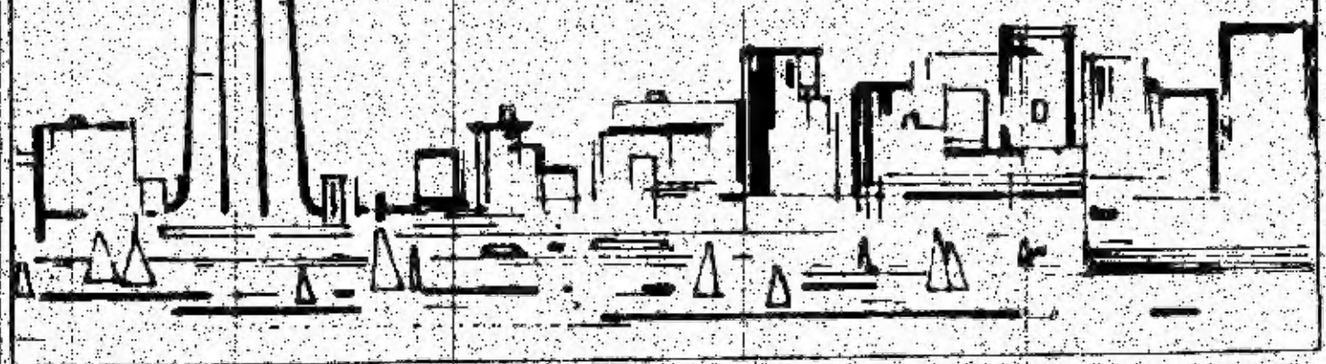

Reflections in an Indian eye Part 5

Introducing Shyam Panchavedi

By A.F. Ashtamkudi

In a typical Indian social gathering, why is it that the women generally gravitate toward women and the men towards men?

The problem has vexed me for quite some time. It has even dampened my desire to participate in these monosexual monologues where the men invariably talk work and the women expostulate on the sheerness of their lately acquired nylon mesh. So I put the question before my recently acquired friend Shyam Panchavedi. Shyam and I get into these frequent speculative moods which, incidently, have no bearing on recent real estate trends. We were talking over a glass of chilled buttermilk, liberally spiced with sprigs of fresh coriander leaves and tiny bits of green chillies and shallots. It happens to be a favourite concoction of Shyam's during warm evenings when a dense pall of polluted air overhangs the entire sky dimming one's vision of the hills beyond.

A word about Shyam. Many of his friends prefer to call him Sam. There are some unfortunates who have even corrupted it to Slam and Shy-Am. But I prefer Shyam as it is. 'Shyam' has a poetic lilt to it. It is not mellifluous; but it does have a tiny bit of sensuality. One thinks of gopis and the rasaleela. Brindavan comes into focus. Shyam Panchavedi, however, is a part time Physicist and a full time philosopher. Out of economic necessity he is inclined to reverse these roles. "Rub an Indian deep enough and you are bound to find a Philosophaster" exclaims Shyam after taking a sip of his potent drink. In the inner circles of Physics he is well known for his classic treatise 'The Physics of Indian Philosophy' which remained a landmark among intellectual freaks for nearly a decade until he announced his latest work 'The Philosophy of Indian Physics'. This latter study turned out to be a scathing indictment of the method of teaching Physics in Indian schools.

If Panchavedi sounds like an unusual name, you are indeed right. There is a short history behind it which Shyam has permitted me to reveal. Shyam's ancestors are the well known Chaturvedi's of Chattisgarh who were known for their mastery of the four existing Vedas. Somehow, Shyam's father had a flair for the dramatic. In his salad days he volunteered as an indentured labourer to Trinadad. There he soon got tired of work and set up shop as a resident mystic. Instead of singing Bhajans and reciting slokas, he attracted people by his curious recitation of the Panchatantra in a sing-song accent. One magnificent moonlit night, he fell asleep exhausted. He had just finished composing the Panchatantra in a newly developed raga Kalibhairavi. It was his final sleep. In recognition of this outstanding originality, the people of Trinidad gave the family the honorific name Panchavedi.

All I know about Shyam's personal habits is that when he drinks buttermilk, he tends to wax eloquent on the finer points of speculative thought. He can decipher Shankara, Schopenhauer, Wittgenstein, Neitsche, The Upanishads, Coomaraswamy and Krishnamurti, in one sitting. And when he sips beer (the kind that has a deep earthy hue) he ruminates on particles whose existence is sheer conjecture. So with this glass of buttermilk in front of us, I had no doubts that he would tear apart the question I had posed to him in the first place: the nagging question of Indian men and women gravitating towards their own sex in social gatherings.

"Ah my man!" exclaimed Shyam Panchavedi with a smack on his thigh, a twirl of his Pathan type moustache, and eyes converging into a pair of shiny slits. "Things aren't quite what they seem. I have been rubbing this into your thick skull for quite some time, haven't I?"

I had no answer for such a rhetorical question.

Shyam continued. "You can see only this silly movement of like towards like. And your timid imagination can think of only this analogy with classical Magnetic theory. Hocus pocus, I say".

I could not help smiling at this point because Shyam had the disconcerting habit of interjecting the sound "sh" when an "s" is all that is called for. So when he said hocus pocus, one heard it as hocush pocush. What if the fellow had a minor communication problem? His ideas came through clear and loud. So I waited. And I didn't have to wait long for the main thrust of his argument.

"You know what man" he said and leaned over the glass of buttermilk, a faint sarcastic smile hovering about his lips. I hated this "Man" bit. He always kept calling everyone man. He even calls women "Man". This gender disorientation is a most disgusting habit. Perhaps it is just a slip of the tongue.

"You know what Man? There are no truths to be discovered; there are only errors to be corrected, exposed. If you think that this attraction for likes is due to some catastrophic, unnatural urge, then you have fallen for the common American fallacy of seeing deviant behaviour in anything that does not approach ones ideas of conformity."

"I don't see any deviance" I protested. It is just that our men and women are a shy and modest lot" I countered.

"Shy! Modesty! Hocus Pocus, I say". Shyam sent a peel of rollicking laughter. I was getting slightly irritated. I muttered something apologetically. It was getting chilly outside.

"Shall we sit inside" suggested Shyam. I nodded.

Shyam was, by now, in a very expansive mood.

"It is simply an explosive situation" said Shyam pointedly; "The explosive energy flowing from the proximity of Shakti and Shakta in a social set-up can only be neutralized by what is apparently deviant behaviour."

Shyam now reached for the buttermilk; I waked.

"Why only last week" continued Shyam, his thoughts uninterrupted by the morsels of shallots and Jalapeno peppers which he kept chewing slowly and deliberately, "yes last week I was at this musical soiree at the house of a friend of Marin County. While the Sitar droned on from Alaap into Arohana and thence into Avarohana in Rag Miyan Ki Malhar, I noticed this delicate doe-eyed damsel who sat across from me swaying her head in a most enchanting manner. She kept Tala with her feet. Now I have been told by my elders to regard all Indian Women as my sisters, and God knows I have tried. I tried to restrict the ambience of my vision to her feet and let it rest there awhile. But my eyes were distracted by other visions of a more immediate nature. I was compellingly drawn into all sorts of tantric fantasies."

I was just about to interrupt Shyam's monologue. Naturally, I was intrigued by what he termed tantric fantasies. He anticipated my move; waved me off peremptorily and continued.

"If you have seen some of those Ragmala paintings from Rajasthan or Mewar, you will know what I mean by tantric fantasies. You see, the reports of the fabled fecundity of our women is not a myth. In Mymensingh in Bengal, there is a saying that women from a certain village get pregnant at the mere sight of a pair of male slippers. So you see why the physical proximity of the sexes in an Indian context is enough to boggle the mind."

"Is some of it a result of the Moslem conquest?" I asked rather diffidently. "Perhaps" said Shyam. He did not care to hazard a guess. Shyam then elaborated on the principles of Shakti and Shakta built around Tantric Hinduism.

As it turns out, this theory originated at the time of the Aryan-Dravidian confrontation (somewhere around 3000B.C.) which eventually resulted in mutual assimilation and adaptation of far-reaching philosophical concepts, one of which was the sexuality embodied in the gods. The Dravidians worshipped a variety of Mother Goddesses, being essentially a pastoral people. The Aryans, on the other hand, worshipped warrior gods. A marriage of the two was found mutually beneficial. Hence the sexual duality enshrined in tantrism. Every form of life according to the tantrists, contain within it the source of both the female and male principle.

"Sexuality is in a dynamic equilibrium. When this equilibrium is tilted, we have moral chaos. This is partly responsible for the modern sexual identity crises. You only have to visit U.C.San Francisco's Gender Identity Clinic to see some sorry specimens" concluded Shyam.

I must admit I was not very impressed by Shyam Panchavedi's glib analysis. I was more impressed by the impressive array of unusual information that he threw at me. I ended up more confused than ever.

"I am afraid some of your points lack logical connectives" I said abruptly. "Man, O Man!" exclaimed Shyam, "Your logic is pointless!"

It was then that I remembered Shyam's Ananda Marga affiliation which he mentioned rather casually some weeks ago.

When I left, Shyam remained poised by his white picket fence, like a coiled serpent, ready to pounce upon Physics or Metaphysics, self or non-self, whichever came his way.

Budding scientists

A National Science Fair was held in Sudbury (Ont) from 7-13 May 1978 in which 151 winners of the regional science fairs from across Canada participated.

At this fair, Siddharth Copinath of grade 7, represented Western Manitoba Science Fair Brandon and Rakesh Kapila, Qu'Appelle Valley Science Fair Wolsley (Sask). Rakesh's experiment was on Restitption.

Siddharth experiment on "combating oil spills" won honourable mention and $50 cash prize.

Manual explains starting small businesses

A booklet on how to start your own business has just been released by the ministry of consumer and commercial relations.

Titled "Starting a Small Business", it explains sole proprietorship, partnership and incorporation, and lists planning requirements, government procedures, laws, product standards, financial assistance and other areas with which the prospective business owner should be familiar.

"The majority of businesses fail within the first five years," said consumer mininster Larry Grossman. "We hope this publication will better prepare business owners for some of the difficulties they will face.

"Last year my ministry processed more than 22,000 incorporations," said Mr. Grossman, "and that figure does not include registration figures for sole proprietorships or partnerships. The booklet has been produced in response to the questions asked by these people."

The edition is an expanded version of the edition published three yars ago. It incorporates a list of government ministries and private organizations that provide assistance to people starting a new business.

The booklet is available from the Consumer Information Centre Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, 555 Yong St., Toronto, Ontario M7A 2H6 (416)-963-1111.

Privilage motion against Vajpayee

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi : The current session of the Lok Sabha had a stormy end on May 15 after a debate on the privilage motion against the External Affairs Minister and the interruptions that followed the placement of the two interim reports of the Shah Commission on the table of the house.

K.P. Unnikrishnan and Visiar Ravi (both Congress) who moved the privilage motion charged the External Affairs Minister, A.B. Vajpayee, for misleading the House on the two payments totalling 11 million dollars made through a transaction with Iran under authorization from the previous government. They said that Mr. Vajpayee had deliberately and willfully withheld details of the remittances from the House when the question was raised in the House some time ago.

Moving the motion Mr. Unnikrishnan said that a fraud had been committed on the provisions of the Constitution and on the consolidated fund. He wondered where the money paid in two instalments of 5.5 million dollars through bank drafts had gone. Who were the beneficiaries of the money drawn from the consolidated fund for an item of expenditure not specified in the appropriation bill? He wanted to know the role of Mrs. Gandhi and her son, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, in the deal.

Showing photo-stat copies of some documents connected with the deal, Mr. Unnikrishnan said that the remittances were sanctioned on March 16, 1976 and October 18, 1976 by the former government. But why was the payment made in Switzerland through a bank draft bypassing the normal diplomatic channels. He alleged that the bank draft was arranged after the Swiz bank refused to accept money sent there through an emissary.

He made out a strong case with facts and figures and in the process mentioned an Indian firm registered in Iran, Hinduja Brothers, as having direct involvement in the transaction.

S.N. Misra and K.L. Gupta (both Janata) agreed with the Congress member that it was a major scandal, but they sought to absolve the present government from any collusion in the deal. No breach of the privilage of the House was, therefore, involved, they argued.

Replying to the debate, Mr. Vajpayee pleaded not guilty of any breach of privilage. He had barely paiced the facts that were available to him after careful examination of the case, the transaction of which involved the previous government.

He asked the members to assist him in further investigating the matter with all available information in their possession. He assured them that the government would further probe into the matter to unearth what was alleged as the "unorthodox modality" of payment.

The Speaker, Mr. K.S. Hegde, reserved his ruling on the motion.

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Communi... without...

Remarks by the honourable Margaret Birch Provincial Secretary for Social Development MPP for Scarborough East.

To the Canadian Council Christians and Jews Confere... May 15, 1978.

It is a pleasure to be ... tonight to speak to you. No ... has done more to foster harm... lous relations among diffe... religious and ethnic groups ... the Canadian Council of Ch... ians and Jews.

When I went to grade sch... there was quite a bit of ... prejudice, catholics and pr... tants were suspicious of ... another, Jews were a bit frigh... ing and Muslims existed on... the tales of 1001 nights. It w... age of ignorance about ... religions. Cultural Tradi... were narrow and limiting.

Today, it is very diffe... Immigration has changed the... of this country. Our children ... school with Sikhs, Hindus ... Muslims as well as Christia... Jews. And it is wonderful t... how well they get along. It... perfect, of course. But mo... these children are startin... well ahead of their parent... terms of understanding ... accepting people with dif... backgrounds.

I am aware that there ... prejudice and many of you ... room have experienced it. ... past 20 years, so many di... cultures have been ... together that frictions were ... table. There are actual... languages spoken within ... mile radius of Toronto's Cit...

But I'm optimistic abo... chances of building a ... religious, multi- ethnic ... here in Canada, founde... equality and based upon ... ship.

In the words of our in... dent advisory Council on ... culturalism, we, in Ontario ... more comprehensive servi... the integration of ... immigrants than are avail... most countries... and we ... accepted more freely tha... countries the implication... multicultural, multir... society.

We have a human ... commission which has ... shed a reputation for eff... surpassed by few if any ju... tions.

History tells us there ha... been many occasions whe... kind of society existed. P... the best known is the co... Akbar the great, empe... India, a Muslim and Suf... ruled that vast sub-co... more than 700 years ago. ... Kingdom, Parsis, Muslims ... dus, Jains - the followers ... religions lived togeth... concord.

It is important to know h... can be achieved. In fact, it ... be helpful to know why it ... circumstances now seem ... able to an increase in unde... ing among faiths. Beca... seems to me that we are ... given an opportunity to bu... kind of society in Canada.

One of the reasons wh... appears to be a converge... the world's religions is the ... of television and the cinem... have had documentaries ... various Christian Chu... Islam, Judaism and ... thought. We have had mo... Christ and Mohammed, on... and Buddhist themes. I thi... it is simple communication ... is helping to bring us to... Prejudice breeds in an a... here of ignorance.

I suppose one lesson ... take from Akbar is the imp... of leadership. If political ... not only tolerate but ...

...s starting ...sinesses

"Last year my ministry proces...sed more than 23,000 incorporat...ions," said Mr. Grossman, "and ...hat figure does not include ...egistration figures for sole ...proprietorships or partnerships. The booklet has been produced in ...esponse to the questions asked ...y these people."

The edition is an expanded ...ersion of the edition published ...hree years ago. It incorporates a ...ist of government ministries and ...private organizations that provide ...assistance to people starting a ...new business.

The booklet is available from ...he Consumer Information Centre ...Ministry of Consumer and ...Commercial Relations, 555 Yong ...St., Toronto, Ontario M7A 2H6 ...(416) 963-1111.

...otion ...payee

...hat the remittances were sanct...ioned on March 16, 1976 and ...October 18, 1976 by the former ...overnment. But why was the ...ayment made in Switzerland ...hrough a bank draft bypassing ...he normal diplomatic channels. ...e alleged that the bank draft ...as arranged after the Swiz bank ...efused to accept money sent ...here through an emissary.

He made out a strong case with ...cts and figures and in the ...process mentioned an Indian firm ...egistered in Iran, Hinduja ...rothers, as having direct ...involvement in the transaction.

S.N. Misra and K.L. Gupta ...both Janata) agreed with the ...Congress member that it was a ...major scandal, but they sought to ...absolve the present government ...om any collusion in the deal. No ...reach of the privilage of the ...house was, therefore, involved, ...hey argued.

Replying to the debate, Mr. ...ajpayee pleaded not guilty of ...ny breach of privilage. He had ...arely palced the facts that were ...vailable to him after careful ...examination of the case, the ...ransaction of which involved the ...previous government.

He asked the members to assist ...im in further investigating the ...matter with al available informa...tion in their possession. He ...assured them that the govern...ment would further probe into the ...matter to unearth what was ...alleged as the "unorthodox ...modality" of payment.

The Speaker, Mr. K.S. Hegde, ...reserved his ruling on the motion.

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Communicating faith without prejudice

Remarks by the honourable Margaret Birch Provincial Secretary for Social Development and MPP for Scarborough East.
To the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews Conference May 15, 1978.

It is a pleasure to be here tonight to speak to you. No one has done more to foster harmonious relations among different religious and ethnic groups than the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

When I went to grade school, there was quite a bit of petty prejudice, catholics and protestants were suspicious of one another, Jews were a bit frightening and Muslims existed only in the tales of 1001 nights. It was an age of ignorance about other religions. Cultural Traditions were narrow and limiting.

Today it is very different. Immigration has changed the face of this country. Our children go to school with Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims as well as Christian and Jews. And it is wonderful to see how well they get along. It isn't perfect, of course. But most of these children are starting off well ahead of their parents in terms of understanding and accepting people with different backgrounds.

I am aware that there still is prejudice and many of you in this room have experienced it. In the past 20 years, so many different cultures have been thrown together that frictions were inevitable. There are actually 70 languages spoken within a one mile radius of Toronto's City Hall.

But I'm optimistic about our chances of building a multi-religious, multi- ethnic society here in Canada, founded on equality and based upon friendship.

In the words of our independent advisory Council on Multiculturalism, we, in Ontario, have more comprehensive services for the integration of these immigrants than are available in most countries, and we have accepted more freely than most countries the implications of a multicultural, multireligious society.

We have a human rights commission which has established a reputation for efficiency surpassed by few if any jurisdictions.

History tells us there have not been many occasions when this kind of society existed. Perhaps the best known is the court of Akbar the great, emperor of India, a Muslim and Sufi, who ruled that vast sub-continent more than 700 years ago. In his Kingdom, Persis, Muslims, Hindus, Jains - the followers of all religions lived together in concord.

It is important to know how this can be achieved. In fact, it would be helpful to know why it is that circumstances now seem favourable to an increase in understanding among faiths. Because it seems to me that we are being given an opportunity to build this kind of society in Canada.

One of the reasons why there appears to be a convergence of the world's religions is the power of television and the cinema. We have had documentaries on the various Christian Churches, Islam, Judaism and Eastern thought. We have had movies on Christ and Mohammed, on Hindu and Buddhist themes. I think that it is simple communication which is helping to bring us together. Prejudice breeds in an atmosphere of ignorance.

I suppose one lesson we can take from Akbar is the importance of leadership. If political leaders not only tolerate but actively respect other religious traditions, the climate for mutual understanding improves.

I was deeply moved by the decision made by Anwar Sadat, president of Egypt, to Worship in a Mosque, a Christian Church and a Jewish Synagogue on the day of his historic visit to Jerusalem. This is the visible commitment to the unity of religious ideals which is needed in every community.

Religous leaders should also undertake to visit one another and join in each other's celebrations. I was very happy to see, in the program for this conference, the fact that there was a celebration of the Zoroastrian faith. Religion is celebration. It isn't enough to signify verbally that we respect one another's religions. We should actually celebrate them together.

Let's have people of all faiths at the Jewish Seder. Let's have members of other religions observe the feast of forgiveness at the end of Ramadan.

Religion is one of the most meaningful and powerful expressions of our cultural heritage. By sharing our religions with each other, we expend as human beings. Where else is there such a sense of truth and purity as among the Zoroastrians, or the respect for divine law as it is understood by the Jews. The moral strength of Islam. The compassion of Buddha. The love and self-sacrifice of Christ. The wisdom of Hinduism. Each is different and yet complementary, a part of the divine message revealed to man.

I think we have to introduce more religious education into the schools. Social scientists tell us that prejudice is a learned predisposition or prejudgement, usually formed in childhood, which hardens later in life. The only sure way to overcome this problem is to expose chidlren to other religions in a warm and gentle way. Schools must play a role.

I realize that this must be done with sensitivity for it is important when discussing religion that no one is offended. I suppose it is easier to say nothing at all. But by saying nothing, we create a non-religious education system in the midst of a religious society. In that our schools should reflect the outside world, we create a false environment. And we miss an oportunity to prevent the spread of prejudice which so often bases itself upon ignorence or isolated experiences that are allowed to go uncontradicted.

I don't think we have to limit ourselves to credit courses on the various religions, available as options to the students. Frankly, this approach may only increase the tendency of identifying with one's own religion. Certainly one wouldn't expect a person with a prejudice against Islam to sign up for a course on it. Furthermore, credit courses presume a high school level and I think we need to start much earlier than that.

Why not rather introduce each religon, its beliefs and values, as part of the natural process of teaching history, geography, social studies and english. As children learn about India, we could ask a Hindu to come to the class to speak about his religion.

These resource people could be specially chosen by local religious authorities and offered to teachers who would be encouraged to invite them in to speak to students. Some of this is happening now and it is very successful. The classroom teacher can ensure that these lessons are balanced and responsible although I have no doubt that if organizations such as yours take part, there will be no question of proselytizing or offending other religions.

It would be wonderful to break down any sense of exclusion among children of different faiths.

And could we not also work together to produce a prayer for the opening of every school day, which all religions could accept, just as we now have a prayer every day in the Ontario legislature. The McKay report recommended it and so did a Toronto School Board Committee just recently. Surely this would help our children to realize that there are fundamentals common to all religions. Perhaps as part of the prayer we could ask for our understanding to be raised above the distinctions and differences which divide men.

Does this sort of thing belong in the schools? Personally, I believe it does. To quote professor Donald Horder of the University of Lancaster: "It is not the business of the school to tell the children what they ought to believe when society at large is not agreed. It is the task of the school to make the children familiar with the various points of view that are sincerely held, and to understnad why people hold these views as accurately as possible. It is the task of the school to help children with the natural search for meaning — who am I, what is this life all about, is death the end?" common prayer and enquiry into the world's religions can help provide us with personal insights into these crucial questions.

Could we not show more films on religious observances, as part of our regular classroom work? These visual presentations help to erase the walls of ignorance which separate us. We could show them in each other's churches as well. In fact, could we have religious services on one day, every year, in which all the priests and ministers, rabbis and imams change palces. Let's see and hear more from each other.

But the greatest secret is communicating faith without prejudice — which is the theme of this conference — is surely to overcome the feeling of superiority about one's own religion. I'm a christian and I am happy in my faith. I am a Christian by upbringing and by experience. But that doesn't make me better, or more special, or closer to God.

I think all of us have to make an effort to see the similarities rather than the differences. We can all make an argument for the specialness of our religion. What we must do now is seek out the common features.

By declaring our faith in its purest and simplest form, as love for one another and for our common maker, we are, in fact, followers of all religions and there is virtually nothing to divide us. I think our being here demonstrates our realization of this fact.

To quote from the book of proverbs, "happy is the man who finds wisdom and the man who receives understanding."

Perhaps we could add, happy is the society which has men and women of understanding, men and women who appreciate the unity behind religious and the brotherhood of man.

The Indian Air Force recently launched its biggest ever venture combining mountaineering with skiing. The twenty-four-member Mountaineering-Cum-Ski Expedition to the Kedarnath massif in the Garhwal Himalayas achieved three successive triumphs. On May 5, six members of the team set foot on the virgin Bhartie Khunta peak [21580 ft] after negotiating treacherous icefalls and crevasses. The second party consisting of four members repeated the feat on the following day. On May 7, four members reached the summit of Kedar Dome [22410 ft]. Two of them first skied down its slopes to Camp II [21500 ft] where they were joined by three other members to ski down to the Advance Base Camp about 7000 ft below the summit. The summit-to-base ski decent took just ninety minutes as against fifteen gruelling hours of ascent.
The photograph shows three members of the expedition at the summit of Bhartie Khunta planting the national and the Air Force flags and the Air Force Trekking Mountaineering and Skiing Association pennant.

Air chief in U.S

New Delhi — The Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal H. Moolgavkar, will visit the United States for a one-week official visit at the invitation of the U.S. Air Force Chief.

He will leave for Washington on June 3. Air Chief Marshal Moolgavkar will be the first Indian Air Force Chief to visit the US in several years. He will be accompanied by two senior Air Force officers.

Though the visit of the Air Chief Marshal is of a goodwill nature, opportunity will be taken to discuss development in the field of military avaition in the two countries.

Cultural nite in Red Deer

The Central Alberta Indo-Canadian Association organized a Cultural nite at the Gaetz United Church on May 6, 1978. It featured ethnic food and live entertainment for approximately 300 people. The association was pleased to count Red Deer Member of Parlament, Gordon Fowers and his wife Doris and the Red Deer Mayor, Ken Curle and his wife Michey among those present.

The food featured a varied and tempting menu of East Indian dishes. The entertainment offered a program inleuding 'Bharat Natayam', 'Bhangra', 'Instrumental Music,' and 'light dances'. The Bharat Natayam was performed by a internationally known artist, Maureen Sanderson and the Bhangra - a punjabi harvest folk dance - was performed by Indo-Canadian Artistic Association of Calgary. The Masters of Ceremony were Dr. Govind Bhadresa and Gurmail Bassi.

The President of the Association, Dr. Mob Rattan, gave a brief introduction to the Indo-Canadian group.

Dr. Rattan referred to the recent reports about racial prejudice in the media and noted that while they were disturbing, they did not reflect majority opinion in the province. However, Dr. Rattan warned, the majority must not stay silent. History is witness to the fact that atrocities are committed when the silent majority stays uninvolved.

Dr. Rattan suggested that intercultural conflicts are inevitable from time to time and may be considered as growing pains for our open and evolving society. It is only through successful resolution of these conflicts within the context of larger principles of human values, we as a society can succeed in the bold social experiment in Multiculturalism in Canada.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Wanted suitable immigrant match for handsome Punjabi Aggarwal bachelor, 25, elect. engg. 5'-8½". Presently employed as engg. in Bombay. Caste no bar. Cousins well settled in B.C. Details and photo requested in first letter. Reply Box M-1376, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from professional boys for a Canadian citizen Jat Sikh girl doing M.B.A. in a Canadian university. Parents are well established in Canada. Merits of boy main consideration. No bars. M-1396, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Hindu Jat girl, 32, well educated, teacher in India. Brothers well settled in Canada. Widower or divorcee accepted. Serious enquiries only. Reply P.O. Box 5321 Stn. F, Ottawa.

Correspondence invited from well-settled gentleman 30-35 years with a sense of humor for an intelligent dynamic well-established, 26 years, girl 5'-7" tall, citizen of Canada. M-1392, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for immigrant Telegu Brahmin girl, 23, from same. Brother's family Canadian - well settled. Write M-1417, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beautiful smart tall girl for Jain handsome boy, 24, height 5'10", owns business in Toronto write details 1219-10 Greenoble Drive, Don Mills, Toronto. Phone 429-5326.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable match settled in Canada/USA for a beautiful, educated Smadhya Brahmin girl, 24, B.Sc., LLB., 5'2", girl would like to migrate to Canada/USA from India. Write with details to M-1418, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited for an attractive and well placed East Indian girl, 30, from the South Pacific. Girl and family settled in Canada for 15 years. Caste no bar. Returnable photograph also solicited. M-1419, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a charming girl, 28, from a cultured Brahmin family in Punjab. The girl is M.A. and comes from a well-knit family, being one of the only two sisters to five brothers. Interested parties, without bar to caste, are invited to correspond immediately with the eldest brother who is well settled in Canada. M-1420, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted well qualified handsome boy for Brahmin immigrant girl from Delhi, 21-½ years, 5'3", slim, good looking, professionally qualified from Canada. Caste no bar but Brahmin preferred. Family well placed settled in Canada. M-1421, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for handsome 33 years old highly educated gentleman employed as a manager in U.S. Girl should be slim, beautiful educated and sweet natured. Write with full particulars and recent returnable photograph to M-1422, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Hindu Jat girl, 32, M.A. (Soci.) teacher in India, very homely, presently visiting Canada. Brothers well settled in Canada. Please reply P.O. Box 5321, Stn. F, Ottawa, Ont.

Canadian-settled young man required for a Canadian-born Sikh Jat girl of 24, graudate of University of British Columbia (BA), of a family of professional people, 5'4" and attractive, and presently employed. Please forward replies, with snap, etc., M-1423, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a bride between 20 and 24 years of age for a 27 years old Syrian Christian divorce with very good family background and employed in North America. Suitability of the girl only consideration. Please write enclosing a recent photograph to M-1424, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Canadian/US citizens or immigrants for Jat-Sikh bachelor, 24, 5'10", B.A., now studying hotel management. Family well settled in USA and Canada. Early simple marriage. Caste no bar. Contact phone 807-934-6352 or 403-743-9124 or write to P.O. Box 647, Ignace, Ontario.

Indo-French agreement on flights

New Delhi, May 29 (UNI): India and France have agreed to permit their national airlines to operate flights terminating in each other's territory, official sources said.

The sources said traffic between the two countries had lately grown sufficiently and Air-India had immediate plans to operate flights terminating at Paris.

The arrangement, they said, would help Air-India save on flights that had to be run up to London or New York whether or not they had passengers on board.

The sources said the facility would be available thrice a week from July 15. If, however, Air France does not operate the terminator flights, it may operate an additional flight transiting through India every week from April 1980.

DEATHS

Hindi writer

New Delhi — Jagdish Chandra Mathur, 61, well-known Hindi author and playright, died May 14 following a heart attack.

A specialist in folk and traditional drama and culture, Mathur had served the Indian Civil Service from 1941 to 1973. He had been the Director-General of All India Radio from 1955 to 1962, a member of the UNESCO International Committee on Adult Education (1962-73) and visiting Fellow Harvard University Centre for International Affairs, 1963-64.

Screen editor

Bombay — S. Pillai, editor of Screen film weekly, died after a heart attack. He was 60.

Pillai, a bachelor, was associated with "Screen" since its inception in 1951 and was its editor for last two decades.

A little more shy by temperment than journalists are supposed to be, Pillai hid behind his assuming manner, a keen eye for the camouflaged subtley. He not only displayed editorial objectivity that made "Screen" a unique and influential journal in its field, but he also had the satisfaction of discovering many talented journalists and guiding them to maturity.

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